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OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirty-eighth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Initial reports of States parties due in 1990

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Initial reports under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention are due in 1990 from two States parties on the following dates:

Mauritania	12 January 1990
Yemen	6 May 1990

2. The initial reports of the States parties listed above will be issued in addenda to this document.

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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
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Fourth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Fourth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from five States parties. The table below lists the five States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their fourth periodic reports are due, and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second and third periodic reports and of the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

2. The fourth periodic reports of the States parties listed below will be issued in addenda to this document.

States parties	Date on which fourth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2) and third (3) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Afghanistan	5 August 1990	(1) CERD/C/111/Add.3 (2) Not yet received (3) Not yet received	CERD/C/SR.718-719 - -
Democratic Kampuchea	28 December 1990	(1) CERD/C/111/Add.4 (2) Not yet received (3) Not yet received	CERD/C/SR.780 and SR.802 - -

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States parties	Date on which fourth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2) and third (3) periodic	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Dominican Republic	24 June 1990	(1) CERD/C/165/Add.1 (2) CERD/C/165/Add.1 (3) CERD/C/165/Add.1	Pending consideration Pending consideration Pending consideration
Guatemala	17 February 1990	(1) CERD/C/111/Add.2 (2) Not yet received (3) Not yet received	CERD/C/SR.686-687 - -
Mozambique	18 May 1990	(1) CERD/C/111/Add.1 (2) Not yet received (3) Not yet received	CERD/C/SR.681 - -

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Fifth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

1. Fifth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from two States parties, Colombia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The table below contains the dates on which their fifth periodic reports are due and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third and fourth periodic reports and of the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

2. The fifth periodic reports of the States parties listed below will be issued in addenda to this document.

States parties	Date on which fifth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3) and fourth (4) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Colombia	2 October 1990	(1) CERD/C/85/Add.2 (2) CERD/C/112/Add.1 (3) CERD/C/143/Add.1 (4) CERD/C/166/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.655-656 CERD/C/SR.731-732 CERD/C/SR.841-842 CERD/C/SR.841-842
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 December 1990	(1) CERD/C/85/Add.1 (2) Not yet received (3) Not yet received (4) Not yet received	CERD/C/SR.652 - - -

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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Sixth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

1. Sixth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from six States parties. The table below lists the six States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their sixth periodic reports are due, and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth and fifth periodic reports and of the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

2. The sixth periodic reports of the States parties listed below will be issued in addenda to this document.

GE.90-15828/5791A

States parties	Date on which sixth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4) and fifth (5) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Bangladesh	11 July 1990	(1) CERD/C/61/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.531
		(2) CERD/C/144/Add.3	Pending consideration
		(3) CERD/C/144/Add.3	Pending consideration
		(4) CERD/C/144/Add.3	Pending consideration
		(5) Not yet received	-
Cape Verde	2 November 1990	(1) CERD/C/61/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.557
		(2) CERD/C/86/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.662-663
		(3) Not yet received	-
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
El Salvador	30 December 1990	(1) CERD/C/86/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.659
		(2) CERD/C/86/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.659
		(3) Not yet received	-
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
Gambia	28 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/61/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.550
		(2) Not yet received	-
		(3) Not yet received	-
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
Israel	2 February 1990	(1) CERD/C/61/Add.1/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.502-503
		(2) CERD/C/86/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.580
		(3) CERD/C/113/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.710-711
		(4) CERD/C/144/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.789
		(5) Not yet received	-
Republic of Korea	4 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/61/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.505-506
		(2) CERD/C/86/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.564
		(3) CERD/C/113/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.681
		(4) CERD/C/144/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.787
		(5) CERD/C/167/Add.1	Pending consideration

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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Sixth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

Addendum

REPUBLIC OF KOREA */

[5 July 1990]

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*/ For the fourth and fifth periodic reports submitted by the Government of the Republic of Korea and the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered, see:

Fourth periodic report - CERD/C/144/Add.1 (CERD/C/SR.787);
Fifth periodic report - CERD/C/167/Add.1 (pending consideration).

INTRODUCTION

1. The sixth periodic report of the Republic of Korea is submitted in accordance with Article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").

2. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") is advised to read this report on conjunction with the previous reports submitted by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

3. The present report deals mainly with new developments since the submission of the fifth periodic report (CERD/C/167/Add.1) of 21 March 1988, which has not yet been considered by the Committee.

4. The information contained in this report is set out in accordance with the revised general guidelines concerning the form and contents of reports by State Parties (CERD/C/70/Rev.1).

PART I: GENERAL

5. With the inauguration of the Sixth Republic in February 1988, the Government of the Republic of Korea has given utmost priority to the improvement of the human rights situation.

6. The Government has reinforced its efforts to guarantee human rights of individuals to a greater extent by stipulating more comprehensive provisions for human rights in its new Constitution.

7. The Constitution states in its preamble the determination of the people of Korea

> "... to destroy all social vices and injustices, and to afford equal opportunities to every person and to provide for the fullest development of the capabilities of each individual in all fields, including political, economic, civic and cultural life by further strengthening the basic free and democratic order conducive to private initiative and public harmony ...".

8. The Constitution recognizes as supreme principles of State the guarantee of fundamental human rights based on respect for human dignity and the worth of the individual and the equality of individuals before the law. These constitutional principles are strictly and consistently incorporated into national legislation as well as in the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields of public life.

9. The Government of the Republic of Korea acceded on 10 April 1990 to the International Bill of Human Rights: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol. The accession to these Covenants will contribute to ensuring the observance and respect of fundamental human rights and will promote national understanding of the significance of human rights.

10. The Government of the Republic of Korea reaffirms that some international conventions duly concluded and promulgated under the Constitution have been incorporated into national law in accordance with article 6 (1) of the Constitution, which reads: "Treaties duly concluded and promulgated in accordance with the Constitution and the generally recognized rules of international law shall have the same effect as the domestic laws of the Republic of Korea."

11. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, ratified by the Government of the Republic of Korea with the consent of the National Assembly, therefore became part of domestic law and can be invoked before the courts of the Republic of Korea and be directly enforced by them.

12. Accordingly, additional domestic legislation is considered unnecessary for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Convention. In fact, no complaint of racial discrimination has been brought before the court or administrative authorities, owing to the historic homogeneity of the Korean people.

13. The historic background of the Korean people and the political and social structure of the Republic of Korea preclude any political, economic, social, legal or other conditions conducive to the emergence or existence of racism or racial discrimination.

14. Archaeological and linguistic studies have established that Tungusic tribes from the Altaic Mountains settled in the Korean peninsula some 5,000 years ago. Since then, the Korean people have retained their homogeneous nature, sharing distinct physical characteristics, one language and one culture.

15. With this background of homogeneity, the Korean people have no problem of racial discrimination or segregation, either in theory or in practice, in any aspect of the lives.

16. For the Committee's information, the demographic composition of the population of the Republic of Korea is as follows:

(a) The Republic of Korea is, basically, an ethnically homogeneous country with a population of around 43.6 million people;

(b) As of 30 April 1990, the number of foreign nationals residing in the Republic of Korea stands at 47,589 or approximately 0.1 per cent of the total population. Of these, as shown in the table below, around 50 per cent are of Chinese nationality, followed by Americans and Japanese.

Table: Foreign nationals residing in the Republic of Korea, by nationality, as of 30 April 1990

Total	47,589
Chinese	23,725
Americans (United States)	13,120
Japanese	4,866
Other nationalities	5,649
Stateless	229

17. Foreigners residing in Korea enjoy their rights pursuant to article 6 (2) of the Constitution, which reads: "The status of aliens shall be guaranteed in accordance with international law and treaties."

18. The principle of the guarantee of fundamental human rights and the principle of equality of individuals before the law enshrined in the Constitution are, as a general rule, applied to aliens, including stateless persons, who reside in the Republic of Korea.

PART II: INFORMATION IN RELATION TO ARTICLES 2 TO 7 OF THE CONVENTION

Article 2

19. During the period under consideration, no specific law has been enacted which has a bearing on the Convention. It should be understood, however, that as already explained in part I, the existing legislation and practice seem to be sufficient for a complete implementation of the Convention. In this connection it should be stressed once again that the Convention is part of the domestic law of the Republic of Korea. The Korean Government will continue to give due attention to this matter to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.

20. As one of the new developments during the last two years in the Republic of Korea, the human rights-related conventions, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, have been acceded to and will come into force on 10 July 1990. In addition, the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees will be submitted to the National Assembly, whose regular session is to begin this autumn, for its consent to ratification.

Article 3

21. As stated in previous reports, the Government of the Republic of Korea continues to follow its declared policy of anti-apartheid.

22. The Republic of Korea does not have diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa. Trade with South Africa has been effectively discouraged, particularly since the Korean Government shut down its only trade promotion office (KOTRA) in Johannesburg in 1978.

23. Exchanges of persons between the Republic of Korea and South Africa have also been actively discouraged. Entry of South Africans, even for simple participation in international conferences and meetings held in Korea, has been strictly prohibited, as shown, for instance, by the Seoul Olympic Games held in 1988.

24. The Republic of Korea has actively joined the international community in condemning the apartheid policy of South Africa. Since 1978, the Republic of Korea has made contributions to the United Nations Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africa, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia. In addition, the Korean Government is contributing $US 1 million in kind to the AFRICA Fund of the Non-Aligned Movement over a five-year period which began in 1988.

25. The Korean Government's Prime Minister or Foreign Minister has annually sent messages to the United Nations on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) and on Namibia Day (26 August), to the effect that the Korean Government is in strong opposition to the apartheid policies of any country in the world.

Article 4

26. The Constitution of the Republic condemns any idea or theory of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin or any attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form. Article 11 of the Constitution stipulates:

> "(1) All citizens shall be equal before the law, and there shall be no discrimination in all fields of political, economic, social or cultural life on account of sex, religion or social status.
>
> (2) No privileged caste shall be recognized or ever established in any form."

27. The said article itself can be invoked before the courts and can be directly enforced by them. If any person has sustained damages through legislative or administrative measures which run counter to the article, he may challenge the constitutionality of the law or administrative decrees or dispositions and may contend that the legislative or administrative measures are void. Furthermore, he may make a claim against the State or public agency for just compensation in accordance with the relevant provisions of law.

28. These constitutional principles are reflected in a concrete and detailed way in various domestic laws. It is, therefore, considered that the existing constitutional safeguards and domestic legislation are generally sufficient for complete implementation of article 4 of the Convention.

Article 5

29. The Constitution, based on the principle of human dignity and value, and the principle of the equality of individuals before the law, explicitly guarantees fundamental human rights - essential to any free and democratic society - by stipulating in detail various provisions regarding the freedom and rights of individuals in political, judicial, economic, social and cultural fields.

30. Furthermore, the Constitution and its relating laws emphasize the inviolability of basic human rights by providing that: "It shall be the duty of the State to confirm and guarantee the fundamental and inviolable human rights of individuals" (art. 10), and that "Freedoms and rights of citizens shall not be neglected on the grounds that they are not enumerated in the Constitution." (art. 37.(1)).

31. The recent accession of the Republic of Korea to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocol shows its determination to achieve the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status.

32. The Covenants are expected to have the same effect as the domestic law of the Republic of Korea from early in July this year.

33. For the Committee's information, the constitutional clauses guaranteeing, without any distinction, the rights of everyone are attached. The clauses are also incorporated in detail into various domestic laws.

Article 6

34. The Constitution and the relevant laws of the Republic of Korea assure everyone within its jurisdiction of effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination.

35. The attached articles 12, 26, 27, 28 and 29 of the Constitution refer to protection and remedies for damages suffered as a result of such discrimination.

36. Other basic laws which can be invoked as a protection from and as a remedy against racism and racial discrimination are the Civil Code, Criminal Code, Code of Civil Procedure, National Compensation Act, Administrative Litigation Procedure Act and Criminal Compensation Act.

37. Under the relevant provisions of the laws mentioned above, Korean citizens and foreign nationals are entitled to protection, remedies and compensation for acts of discrimination, including racial discrimination, committed by a person, a group of persons, or central and local Government.

38. When any person has sustained damages by another's act which runs counter to the provisions of the Constitution, he may contend that the act is illegal and unconstitutional, and make a claim against the person for compensation.

39. In this connection, for example, the Civil Code in Article 750 provides that "any person who causes damages to another person by an unlawful act intentionally or negligently shall make compensation for the damages arising therefrom." Furthermore, paragraph 1 of Article 751 of the Civil Code, entitled "Compensation for damages other than those to property," stipulates that "a person who has injured another person, his liberty or reputation, or has inflicted any mental anguish on another person, shall be liable to make compensation for damages arising therefrom as well as damages to property."

40. Any person, including aliens who reside in the Republic of Korea, may submit petitions to any State agency concerning the Convention and, if necessary, the enactment of new legislation.

41. It is the view of the Government of the Republic of Korea that the existing constitutional safeguards and legislation fully satisfy the purposes of article 6 of the Convention. Accordingly, it is doubtful whether any further purpose would be served by additional legislation to implement the provisions of article 6 of the Convention.

Article 7

Education and Teaching

42. The information contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the fifth report remains applicable.

43. Fifty-five schools have been established for foreigners in order to meet varying educational needs of the foreign nationals residing in Korea.

Culture and Information

44. The information contained in paragraphs 32, 34 and 35 of the fifth report remains applicable.

Enclosures: As stated (arts. 10 to 37 of the Constitution). 1/

1/ A copy in English is available in the files of the Secretariat for consultation by members of the Committee.

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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Seventh periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

1. Seventh periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from five States parties. The table below lists the five States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their seventh periodic reports are due, and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth periodic reports and of the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

2. The seventh periodic reports of the States parties listed below will be issued in addenda to this document.

States parties	Date on which seventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5) and sixth (6) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Burundi	26 November 1990	(1) CERD/C/15/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.465-466
		(2) CERD/C/62/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.513-514
		(3) CERD/C/145/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.847-848
		(4) CERD/C/145/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.847-848
		(5) CERD/C/145/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.847-848
		(6) CERD/C/168/Add.1	Pending consideration

States parties	Date on which seventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5) and sixth (6) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Chad	16 September 1990	(1) CERD/C/15/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.420
		(2) CERD/C/87/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.683
		(3) CERD/C/87/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.683
		(4) CERD/C/114/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.838
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
Guinea	13 April 1990	(1) CERD/C/15/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.369
		(2) Not yet received	-
		(3) Not yet received	-
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
Guyana	17 March 1990	(1) Not yet received	-
		(2) Not yet received	-
		(3) Not yet received	-
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
Sudan	20 April 1990	(1) CERD/C/87/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.580-581
		(2) CERD/C/87/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.580-581
		(3) CERD/C/87/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.580-581
		(4) CERD/C/114/Add.1/Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.784-785
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-

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Eighth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

1. Eighth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from six States parties. The table below lists the six States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their eighth periodic reports are due, and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh periodic reports and the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

2. The eighth periodic reports of the States parties listed below will be issued in addenda to this document.

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States parties	Date on which eighth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6) and seventh (7) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Australia	30 October 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.85/Add.3 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.329-330 and SR.335
		(2) CERD/C/16/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.443-444
		(3) CERD/C/63/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.555-556
		(4) CERD/C/88/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.676-677 and SR.679
		(5) CERD/C/115/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.816-817
		(6) CERD/C/146/Add.3	Pending consideration
		(7) Not yet received	-
Bahamas	5 August 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.85/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.349
		(2) CERD/C/16/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.438
		(3) CERD/C/88/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.610
		(4) CERD/C/88/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.610
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
Belgium	6 September 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.85/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.365-366
		(2) CERD/C/16/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.423-424
		(3) CERD/C/88/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.663-665
		(4) CERD/C/88/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.663-665
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
Mexico	22 March 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.85/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.303
		(2) CERD/C/16/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.411-412
		(3) CERD/C/63/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.492
		(4) CERD/C/88/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.582-583
		(5) CERD/C/115/Add.1 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.706-707
		(6) CERD/C.146/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.833
		(7) Not yet received	-
Rwanda	16 May 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.85/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.286
		(2) CERD/C/16/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.448
		(3) CERD/C/63/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.518
		(4) CERD/C/88/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.657-658
		(5) CERD/C/115/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.752-753
		(6) CERD/C/146/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.839
		(7) CERD/C/169/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.839
Somalia	27 September 1990	(1) CERD/C/39	CERD/C/SR.417
		(2) CERD/C/88/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.728
		(3) CERD/C/88/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.728
		(4) CERD/C/88/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.728
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-

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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Ninth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

1. Ninth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from five States parties. The table below lists the five States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their ninth periodic reports are due, and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth periodic reports and of the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which such reports were considered.

2. The ninth periodic reports of the States parties listed below will be issued in addenda to this document.

GE.90-15840/5794A

States parties	Date on which ninth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7) and eighth (8) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Côte d'Ivoire	4 February 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.63/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.210-211
		(2) CERD/C/64/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.510-511
		(3) CERD/C/64/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.510-511
		(4) CERD/C/64/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.510-511
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-
Fiji	11 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.63/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.185-186
		(2) CERD/C/17/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.420
		(3) CERD/C/17/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.420
		(4) CERD/C/64/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.553
		(5) CERD/C/89/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.629
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-
German Democratic Republic	26 April 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.63/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.209
		(2) CERD/C/R.87/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.299-300
		(3) CERD/C/17/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.415-416
		(4) CERD/C/64/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.505
		(5) CERD/C/89/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.583
		(6) CERD/C/116/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.700-701
		(7) CERD/C/147/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.791
		(8) CERD/C/170/Add.1	Pending consideration
Haiti	18 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.63/Add.2 and Add.5	CERD/C/SR.207, SR.215 and SR.250
		(2) CERD/C/R.87/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.305
		(3) CERD/C/64/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.554
		(4) CERD/C/64/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.554
		(5) CERD/C/89/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.607-608
		(6) CERD/C/116/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.736-737
		(7) CERD/C/147/Add.2	Pending consideration
		(8) Not yet received	-
Trinidad and Tobago	4 November 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.63/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.254-255
		(2) CERD/C/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1	CERD/C/SR.393
		(3) CERD/C/17/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.463
		(4) CERD/C/64/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.538
		(5) CERD/C/89/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.660
		(6) CERD/C/116/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.782
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-

UNITED NATIONS

CERD

International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirty-eighth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Ninth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

Addendum

HAITI */

[7 March 1990]

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*/ This report contains the eighth and ninth periodic reports, which were scheduled to be submitted on 18 January 1988 and 18 January 1990 respectively.

For the sixth and seventh periodic reports submitted by the Government of Haiti, and the summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered, see:

Sixth periodic report - CERD/C/116/Add.2 (CERD/C/SR.736-737);
Seventh periodic report - CERD/C/147/Add.2 (not yet considered).

I. GENERAL

1. The Government of Haiti was anxious to submit its eighth report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, despite the country's current difficult socio-political situation.

2. The Government has not been able to reply to the criticisms and suggestions made by the members of the Committee when the seventh report was submitted and analysed since, despite its request, the report containing the criticism and suggestions did not reach it.

3. The Government of Haiti has consistently associated itself with the international community not only in forcefully condemning racial discrimination in all its forms but also in taking specific measures to eliminate the odious scourge of apartheid.

4. Although racial discrimination, as defined in article 1 of the Convention, does not exist in Haiti, the Government of Haiti continues to take legislative, legal, administrative and other measures to prevent its appearance and to further understanding and peaceful coexistence among all persons and groups for the respect, promotion and protection of human rights and the creation of an irreversible democracy in the country.

5. The following measures deserve mention:

(a) The order of 1 December 1988 dedicating the week of 5 to 10 December 1988 to the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) The decrees of 2, 5 and 8 December 1988 approving a number of international human rights instruments;

(c) The decree of 23 February 1989 establishing the temporary Electoral Council with responsibility for organizing in complete independence municipal, legislative and presidential elections throughout the national territory;

(d) The decree of 13 March 1989 reinstating the Constitution of 10 March 1987, with the exception of certain articles incompatible with the form of the present Government.

6. These measures show that the Government of Haiti is firmly determined to work to establish a State based on the rule of law conducive to the socio-economic development of the country and to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

II. INFORMATION RELATING TO ARTICLES 2 TO 7 OF THE CONVENTION

A. Article 2

7. Since its inception, the Republic of Haiti has on all occasions joined the international community in forcefully condemning racial discrimination in all its forms and it has always extended the strongest support for any action that enhances understanding among all peoples, regardless of race, colour, sex or religion.

8. All legislation in force in the country is anti-discriminatory and protects nationals of all countries without distinction.

9. Desirous of encouraging respect, promotion and protection of human rights for all without any distinction, the Government of Haiti has recently approved by decree a number of international conventions on human rights at the level of both the United Nations and the Organization of American States. They are:

(a) The decree of 2 December 1988, by which the Republic of Haiti acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966;

(b) The decree of 5 December 1988, by which the Republic of Haiti acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted in New York by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966;

(c) The decree of 8 December 1988, by virtue of which the Government of Haiti acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1984;

(d) The decree of 8 December 1988 ratifying the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, adopted on 9 December 1985 at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, and signed by the Republic of Haiti on 13 June 1986.

10. On behalf of the Government of Haiti, the Haitian Minister for Foreign Affairs also signed the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights at the eighteenth regular session of the Organization of American States, held in San Salvador from 14 to 19 November 1988.

B. Article 3

11. The Government of Haiti has always opposed racial segregation and apartheid in all its forms. As pointed out on page 3 of the seventh report, the Republic of Haiti maintains no diplomatic, economic, cultural, sporting or other relations with South Africa. In a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 February 1990, the Government of Haiti welcomed with deep satisfaction the release on 11 February 1990 of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress (ANC). The Republic of Haiti, Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, saluted this great victory and called upon the international community to pursue its efforts in support of the struggle of the blacks of South Africa

and of the establishment without delay of a democratic and multiracial society based on the principle of majority government. It had also firmly supported Namibia's accession to independence under United Nations auspices and hailed with deep satisfaction its independence proclaimed on 21 March 1990.

C. Article 4

12. As pointed out on page 4 of the seventh periodic report of the Government of Haiti, the practice of racial discrimination within the meaning of article 1 of the Convention does not exist in Haiti, de jure or de facto. The decree of 4 February 1981, adopted to bring Haitian legislation closer into line with the Convention, is still in force. The same applies to the mandatory provisions of the Penal Code, in particular article 92, condemning any individuals or groups in whom public authority is vested who conspire to frustrate the application of the laws of the country. The Government of Haiti has not considered it necessary to take additional measures, legislative or other, to prevent any inconsequential manifestation of racial discrimination, because the need has not arisen. No suit has ever been brought before the country's courts for an act of racial discrimination.

13. No organization in the country propagates ideas or theories based on the superiority of a race or group of persons of a particular colour or ethnic origin. The general policy of the Haitian Government is to promote understanding and peaceful coexistence among all races living or temporarily residing in the country.

D. Article 5

14. The legislative of the Republic of Haiti is anti-discriminatory and guarantees the right of the individual to equality before the law without any distinction.

1. The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice

15. All Haitians are entitled to equal treatment before the courts of the country and before any other organ administering justice. Any person may apply to the civil courts for enforcement of his rights and for the execution of judgements rendered in his favour, without discrimination of any kind. Persons accused of crimes or delicts are dealt with by the assize courts or correctional courts. In order to ensure that judgements will be equitable, the law provides for various levels of jurisdiction: a magistrates court, a civil court, a court of appeal and a court of cassation. With each step in the hierarchy of jurisdiction, there is an increase in the number of judges on the bench. The law provides for free legal aid for plaintiffs or defendants who cannot afford the services of a lawyer. The Government Commissioner may request the President of the Bar Association of the jurisdiction concerned to provide an accused person with the services of a defence counsel, free of charge. Foreigners are likewise given all necessary protection.

2. The universal right to security of the human person and protection by the State, without discrimination

16. The current Constitution of the Republic of Haiti guarantees the right of all individuals to security of the person, against any infringement of their rights either by Government officials, or by individuals or institutions.

17. The legal framework for arrests is laid down in section B of the chapter on Fundamental Rights of the Constitution concerning individual liberties. There must be a warrant issued by the competent authority (art. 24). The 48-hour limit on police custody must be observed (art. 26). A suspect may be questioned only in the presence of his lawyer (art. 25-1). Moral pressure or physical brutality of any kind is prohibited, especially during questioning (art. 25).

18. Article 27 provides that any person who is the victim of an arbitrary act may institute proceedings against the offenders, without prior authorization, before the competent courts.

19. The above-mentioned article 27 provides that "All breaches of the provisions concerning individual liberties constitute arbitrary acts. The injured persons may, without prior authorization, apply to the competent courts to prosecute the instigators and perpetrators of such arbitrary acts, irrespective of their individual status or their membership of any official body".

20. Article 27-1 continues: "The servants and employees of the State are directly responsible, under the criminal, civil and administrative laws, for acts which constitute a breach of rights. In such cases, civil liability also extends to the State".

21. In order to restore security of life and of property, disrupted by the unfortunate events which took place under the former régime, the Government of Haiti has adopted a series of measures. Two examples are given below:

(a) The process of disarming the irregular forces has begun, and has achieved very positive results;

(b) The acquisition of new vehicles has made it possible to step up police patrols in the areas of maximum tension.

3. Political rights

22. As regards political rights, including the right to vote and to stand for election and the right to play a part in public affairs and to enter the public service, all Haitian citizens enjoy these rights on an equal footing, without discrimination of any kind.

23. In order to usher in a definitive system of democracy in the country, the decree of 23 February 1989 set up a temporary Electoral Council, a completely neutral body entrusted with the organization and monitoring of all elections held throughout the national territory, until the results are announced. The Council comprises nine members selected from among institutions which do not take part in the elections as candidates, such as the Catholic Church, the Senate of the University, the organizations for the defence of human rights, the organizations of professional and manual workers, the association of Haitian journalists, etc. (art. 13 of the decree of 23 February 1989).

24. Article 6 of the above-mentioned decree lays down the conditions for eligibility to this Council. The elections will take place at all levels: municipal, legislative and presidential. At the outcome of the elections,

power will be transferred to a civilian government freely chosen by the people. The nine members of the provisional Electoral Council have already been appointed by the Executive, under the terms of an order of 31 March 1989. They have taken the oath before the Court of Cassation, despite an unpromising political and social climate. Similarly, a timetable for the elections, presented in draft form by the provisional Electoral Council on 23 September 1989, has been published in its entirety by the Executive, without amendment. The same procedure has been followed for the draft electoral law of 10 February 1990. According to the timetable, the first elections will be for the parish and municipal councils in April 1989, to be followed by legislative elections in July and August 1990, and finally by presidential elections in October and November 1990. The freely-elected civilian Government will take the oath on 7 February 1991.

4. Other civil rights

(a) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of the State

25. As explained in paragraph 41 of the seventh report, there is no restriction on this right.

(b) The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country

26. The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country is recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution. To facilitate the enjoyment of this right, entry and exit visas for Haitians have been abolished under article 41-1 of the present Constitution. Foreigners wishing to visit the country must, in most cases, hold an entry and exit visa. If they wish to remain in the country to work, or to engage in any legitimate pursuit, they must hold a residence permit issued by the competent authority.

(c) The right to nationality

27. This right is recognized and protected by the State. The constitutional provisions relating to nationality were explained on pages 10 and 11 of the seventh report. There is also the decree of 6 November 1984, specifying the conditions for acquiring and forfeiting Haitian nationality. Article 1 of this decree provides that:

28. "Haitian nationality is acquired by birth or naturalization or through a special legal prerogative. It can be proved from civil registration documents, from the fact of legitimacy and through other acceptable forms of proof".

29. According to article 26 of the decree, Haitian nationality is lost:

(a) By naturalization in a foreign country;

(b) By abandoning the homeland in a time of imminent danger;

(c) In the event of a conflict of nationality, by an evident preference for, or active exercise of, a foreign nationality;

(d) By rendering any services to, or treating with, the enemies of the Republic;

(e) By the act of bearing arms, or encouraging others to bear arms, against the Republic;

(f) By continued residence, in the case of a naturalized Haitian, for not less than three years outside the territory of Haiti, without authorization being duly granted. Any person losing Haitian nationality in this manner cannot regain it. The other chapters in the decree of 6 November 1984 deal with the effects of naturalization, the formalities to be observed when presenting an application to the Ministry of Justice, etc.

(d) The right to marriage and choice of spouse

30. The family is the pre-eminent and fundamental nucleus of society. Accordingly the family, whether constituted through the ties of marriage or through cohabitation, is entitled to all necessary protection. No exception may be permitted from the right to marriage and choice of one's spouse. It is sufficient for the future spouses to comply with legislative requirements in the matter, including those of the Civil Code.

(e) The right to own property

31. Since the Republic of Haiti belongs to the free world, the right to private property is recognized and protected by the State. According to articles 572 and 573 of the Civil Code, the ownership of property is acquired and transmitted by inheritance, by bequest among living persons or testamentary heirs, and under bond. It is also acquired by accession or incorporation, and by prescription. As explained on page 9 of the previous report, the only exception to this right is expropriation on grounds of public utility, in which case fair and prior compensation must be paid to the person concerned. The provisions of the Constitution concerning this right, set out on pages 11 and 12 of the seventh report, are still in force.

(f) The right to inherit

32. Any person, without distinction of race, colour, sex or social origin, may inherit from his relatives or from any other person, provided he fulfils the conditions for inheritance according to the Haitian Civil Code.

(g) The right to freedom of conscience and religion

32. In Haiti everyone is free to profess the religion of his choice, provided that he does not disturb public order and peace. As a consequence of this wide-ranging freedom of conscience and religion there has been a proliferation of religions in the country, and especially of reformed sects.

34. This freedom is enshrined in article 30 of the 1987 Constitution, the text of which was quoted on page 10 of the previous report. The law of 18 October 1978 specifies the conditions under which religions and sects may be recognized and practised in Haiti.

(h) The right to freedom of opinion and expression

35. The right to freedom of opinion and expression is one of the victories achieved on 7 February 1986. Since the military Government came to power on 17 September 1988, it has striven both to respect and to consolidate this victory of the Haitian people.

36. The present Constitution of the Republic of Haiti, which is very liberal, guarantees this right specifically in articles 28 and 21-1.

(i) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association

37. This right is recognized and protected by the State. The Constitution presently in force guarantees the right of every individual and association of individuals to meet, unarmed, for the pursuit of purposes that are political, economic, social, etc.

16. Economic, social and cultural rights

38. The rights and freedoms laid down in article 5 (e) of the Convention are guaranteed to all Haitians without distinction, by the laws in force in the country.

(a) The right to work

39. Articles 35-1 and 35-2 of the 1987 Constitution guarantee the right to work, to the free choice of employment, to just remuneration and to equal working conditions for all without any distinction.

40. The 1961 Haitian Labour Code, updated in 1984, seeks to promote a harmonious relationship between capital and labour, i.e. the respective interests of employers and workers, and to guarantee the welfare of workers through enhanced living standards, in all spheres, physical, moral, material and spiritial. It defines the rights and duties of employers and workers.

41. Any discrimination based on criteria other than individual aptitude is prohibited.

42. Articles 44-46 of the current Code stipulate that advance notice, or a period of paid leave, must be granted if one of the contracting parties wishes to terminate the contract of employment.

43. Article 43 provides for the award of damages to the injured party if the contract of employment is broken off in an improper and unlawful manner.

44. Article 123 provides that any worker employed in a permanent capacity will be entitled, after one year's service, to paid leave of at least fifteen (15) consecutive days, comprising thirteen (13) working days and two (2) Sundays.

45. Article 13 provides for sick leave of 15 days a year, without deduction in salary, to every worker on presentation of a medical certificate issued by the works doctor, or by a public health service.

46. Under articles 154 to 157, at the end of each year every worker is entitled to an additional salary, or bonus, equivalent to not less than one-twelfth (1/12th) of the total amount of wages paid during the year.

47. Article 159 even makes provision for a statutory mortgage on the employer's property in favour of the employee if wages are outstanding. Moreover, a debt claim for wages has priority over any other undischarged debts.

48. Disputes arising between a worker and his employer in connection with a wage claim are referred through the conciliation service of the Department of Labour to the Ministry of Social Affairs, within six months of the breach of contract. The conciliation service investigates and reports on the dispute. If negotiations break down, the dispute is settled by the special Labour Tribunal.

49. The Code also regulates the employment of domestic workers (articles 254 to 265), the employment of minors (articles 332 to 340) and the employment of children in service (articles 341 to 356).

50. Under article 382, a 50 per cent supplement is paid for overtime work.

51. The same supplement is payable for work done on Sundays, public holidays and at night.

52. It will be evident that the Haitian Labour Code affords considerable protection to workers, and is one of the most progressive codes in force in the closing years of the twentieth century.

(b) The right to form and join trade unions

53. Trade union freedom is guaranteed under article 35-3 of the present Constitution. Both private sector and public sector employees may join a trade union concerned with their professional activities for the exclusive protection of their employment interests. It will be observed that under the previous régime, prior to 1 February 1986, this right was not generally granted to State employees. Now they can not only join a trade union, but may have recourse to strike action to press their claims, which is a marked step forward.

(c) The right to housing

54. Despite the limited resources available to the Haitian Government, due especially to a marked decline in international aid, substantial efforts have been made to improve housing conditions for the country's inhabitants. Programmes for the construction of public housing estates are continuing. An organization called Entreprise Publique de Promotion des Logements Sociaux (EPPLS) has been established for this purpose, under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

55. In addition, the decree of 23 November 1988 has been promulgated, establishing the Fonds National de l'Habitat (FNH) as announced by the Head of State in his economic policy statement of 25 November 1988. By an order dated 15 December 1988, the Government appointed the members of the FNH.

56. The FNH began work on 28 December 1988 on the road from the airport to Port-au-Prince. The project involves the construction of 2,400 low-cost housing units, each designed for two families. The purpose of building these houses for needy families is to relieve conditions for these families, who are faced with acute housing problems.

(d) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services

57. As regards the right to public health and medical care, the process of constructing health centres is continuing. These initiatives by the Haitian Government are intended to provide better health services for the people, especially for those who cannot afford the luxury of in-patient treatment in private hospitals.

58. As regards the right to social security and social services, apart from the Employment, Sickness and Maternity Accident Insurance (OFATMA) and the National Old-Age Insurance Office (ONA), which affords protection to workers, there is also the Social Welfare and Research Institute (IBESR). This Institute provides financial assistance for needy families and assists in the rehabilitation of prostitutes and abandoned children. These institutions are under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

(e) and (f) The right to education and training and the right to participation in cultural activities, under equal conditions

59. The right to education is guaranteed by articles 32 to 34-1 of the present Constitution. It is the State's duty to supervise the physical, intellectual, moral, vocational, social and civic training of the population.

60. In order to attain these objectives, the Ministry of National Education is repairing and modernizing existing schools to make them more efficient. New school centres are being built. No exceptions may be made to the right to participate in cultural activities in equal conditions.

6. The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres and parks

61. As pointed out in the seventh periodic report on page 12, no restrictions are placed on this right.

E. Article 6

62. As pointed out earlier, no complaints have been brought before the Haitian courts for racial discrimination, because the phenomenon does not exist in the country. If, however, a person considers that he has incurred moral, physical or other injury because of his racial origin or for any other reason, he may bring a complaint before the courts for redress by invoking articles 1168, 1169, et seq. of the Haitian Civil Code, the decree of 4 February 1981 on racial discrimination and the Convention, which Haiti has ratified.

63. Furthermore, article 276-2 of the Constitution states the following:

> "International treaties or agreements, after being approved and ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, shall become part of national legislation and shall abrogate the laws which are incompatible with them".

F. Article 7

64. Everyone has the right to education and schooling without any discrimination. By virtue of article 33 of the Constitution of 1987, "There shall be freedom of education at all levels. This freedom shall be exercised under the control of the State".

65. The new Haitian education system is governed by the decree of 30 March 1982. In principle, it provides all Haitian children with equal opportunities for attending and succeeding in school. The purpose of this reform is to make the new educational system one of the nation's basic economic and social development tools.

66. Article 14 of the decree states:

> "Four educational levels and a peripheral and post-educational structure shall be created".

(a) The first level of education, nursery school, is provided exclusively in kindergartens and integrated community nutrition and education centres (CINEC).

(b) The second level of education, primary school, lasts 10 years.

(c) It is subdivided into three categories, the third category containing options for streaming the pupils towards general, technical or primary vocational training, depending on their ability and the nation's needs.

(d) The third level of education, secondary school, comprises the lycées and classical or technical high schools, training for primary-school teachers and higher vocational schools.

(e) The fourth level of education consists of the faculties and institutes within the State university or recognized by it.

67. It should be pointed out that the legislation of the Republic of Haiti has been drafted in keeping with the fundamental principles governing international law and the international instruments on human rights and racial discrimination to which Haiti is a party.

68. That being the case, the country's legislation enables Haitian students to familiarize themselves with the standards that promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial and ethnic groups.

69. As pointed out at the beginning of this report, the Haitian Government has taken a whole series of legislative measures to promote and protect human rights through the ratification of numerous international human rights instruments.

70. Furthermore, for the first time in the history of the country, the Government, in its order of 1 December 1988, dedicated the week of 5 to 10 December 1988 to celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

71. During that week, symposia, forums, etc. were held in Haiti to familiarize the population with the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948. Copies of the Declaration translated into Creole were widely distributed.

72. A human rights debate was televised in which representatives of the Organization of American States and of a human rights defence agency of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs took part.

73. The General Directorate of the Ministry of National Education distributed a circular urging all Haitian private and public schools to participate in the celebration as they saw fit.

74. The human rights week was brought to a close on 10 December 1988 in a solemn ceremony held at the Chancellery, during which the Head of State made an important statement highlighting the various measures taken by his Government in order to guarantee respect for human rights, and ultimately to establish a genuine democracy in Haiti.

Annex

List of documents annexed to the report */

1. The act of 18 October 1978 establishing the conditions for the recognition and practice of religions and sects in Haiti;

2. The decree of 6 November 1984 establishing the conditions for acquiring and losing Haitian nationality;

3. The Constitution of 29 March 1987;

4. The communiqué by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the release of Nelson Mandela on 11 February 1990.

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*/ These documents may be consulted by the members of the Committee, in the original language, in the files of the secretariat.

UNITED
NATIONS

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International Convention
on the Elimination
of all Forms of
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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirty-eighth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Tenth periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

1. Tenth periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from 11 States parties. The table below lists the 11 States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their tenth periodic reports are due, and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth periodic reports and of the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

2. The tenth periodic reports of the States parties listed below will be issued in addenda to this document.

GE.90-15844/5786A

States parties	Date on which tenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8) and ninth (9) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Cameroon	24 July 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.194
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.253
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.301
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.442
		(5) CERD/C/90/Add.1 and Add.5	CERD/C/SR.602
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.1 and Add.5	CERD/C/SR.602
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.797-799
		(8) CERD/C/171/Add.1	Pending consideration
		(9) CERD/C/171/Add.1	Pending consideration
Central African Republic	14 April 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.281
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.281
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.281
		(4) CERD/C/90/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.655
		(5) CERD/C/90/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.655
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.655
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.751-752
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
Chile	20 November 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.153
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.4 and 5	CERD/C/SR.253 and SR.255-257
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.5 and Add.7	CERD/C/SR.317-320, SR.336 and SR.338
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.2 and Add.5	CERD/C/SR.424-425
		(5) CERD/C/65/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.515-516
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.4 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.614
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.735
		(8) CERD/C/148/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.846
		(9) Not yet received	-
France	28 August 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.6 and Add.11 and CERD/C/2	CERD/C/SR.155-156 and SR.207-208
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.325-327
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.325-327
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.438-439
		(5) CERD/C/65/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.509-510
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.627-628
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.732-733
		(8) CERD/C/148/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.832-833
		(9) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which tenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8) and ninth (9) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Jamaica	5 July 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.178-179
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.274
		(3) CERD/C/23	CERD/C/SR.386-387
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.463
		(5) CERD/C/117/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.741-742
		(6) CERD/C/117/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.741-742
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.741-742
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
Lebanon	12 December 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.4 and Add.13	CERD/C/SR.255
		(2) CERD/C/65/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.516
		(3) CERD/C/65/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.516
		(4) CERD/C/65/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.516
		(5) CERD/C/65/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.516
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
Lesotho	4 December 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.283
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.283
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.369
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.447-448
		(5) CERD/C/90/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.608
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.608
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
Malta	26 June 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.3 and Add.8	CERD/C/SR.110-112 and SR.154-155
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.288-289
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.2 and Add.8	CERD/C/SR.288-289 and SR.345
		(4) CERD/C/65/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.552
		(5) CERD/C/65/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.552
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.8, Add.9 and Add.11	CERD/C/SR.632
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.755
		(8) CERD/C/171/Add.2	Pending consideration
		(9) CERD/C/171/Add.2	Pending consideration

States parties	Date on which tenth periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8) and ninth (9) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Morocco	17 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.111-112
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.188
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.327-328
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.370
		(5) CERD/C/65/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.481
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.602-603
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.718
		(8) CERD/C/148/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.822
		(9) Not yet received	-
Nepal	1 March 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.2 and Add.7	CERD/C/SR.110-112 and SR.154
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.210
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.366
		(4) CERD/C/65/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.553
		(5) CERD/C/65/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.553
		(6) CERD/C/148/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.787
		(7) CERD/C/148/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.787
		(8) CERD/C/148/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.787
		(9) Not yet received	-
Peru	30 October 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.33/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.214-215
		(2) CERD/C/R.65/Add.7 and CERD/C/7	CERD/C/SR.276-277
		(3) CERD/C/R.88/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.364-365
		(4) CERD/C/18/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.459-460
		(5) CERD/C/90/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.676 and SR.679
		(6) CERD/C/90/Add.7	CERD/C//SR.676 and SR.679
		(7) CERD/C/117/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.760-761
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-

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on the Elimination
of all Forms of
Racial Discrimination

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirty-eighth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Eleventh periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

1. Eleventh periodic reports under article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are due in 1990 from 37 States parties.

2. The eleventh periodic reports of the following 27 States parties are due on 5 January 1990: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. The reports of the remaining 10 States parties are due on the following dates:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5 March 1990
Madagascar	8 March 1990
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	5 April 1990
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 April 1990
Swaziland	6 May 1990
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	7 May 1990
Syrian Arab Republic	20 May 1990
Holy See	1 June 1990
Germany, Federal Republic of	14 June 1990
Mongolia	4 September 1990

GE.90-15854/1741B

3. The eleventh periodic reports of the States parties listed above will be issued in addenda to this document.

4. The table below lists the 37 States parties in alphabetical order, the dates on which their eleventh periodic reports are due, and the symbol numbers of the documents containing their initial, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth periodic reports and of the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered.

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Argentina	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.1 and Add.19	CERD/C/SR.30, SR.31 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.126-127
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.232-233
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.280-281
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.7 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.390-391
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.479-480
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.578-579
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.1 and Add.16	CERD/C/SR.684-685
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.783
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.18	Pending consideration
Brazil	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.11 and Add.48	CERD/C/SR.41, SR.56 and SR.63
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.130
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.193
		(4) CERD/C/20/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.395
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.466
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.612-613
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.788
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.788
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Bulgaria	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.33, SR.35 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.132-133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.213
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.296-297
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.413-414
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.514-515
		(7) CERD/C/118/Add.17 and Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.761-762
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.17 and Rev.1	CERD/C/SR.761-762
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	7 May 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.47, SR.48 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.140
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.203
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.301
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.417
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.491
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.606-607
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.705-706
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.792
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.15	Pending consideration
Costa Rica	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.5 and Add.20	CERD/C/SR.34 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.9 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.195
		(4) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.516-517
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.11 and Add.13	CERD/C/SR.587
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.794-795
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.794-795
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Cyprus	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.21, Add.46 and Add.55	CERD/C/SR.50, SR.56 and SR.68
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.35	CERD/C/SR.133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.21 and Add.36	CERD/C/SR.234-235 and SR.251
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.275
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.400-401
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.471
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.599
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.711-712
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.847
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.847
Czecho-slovakia	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.2 and Add.51	CERD/C/SR.31, SR.32, SR.56 and SR.63
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.135
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.240-241
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.323-324
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.396
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.480-481
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.584
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.717
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.785
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.5	Pending consideration
Ecuador	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.44 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.128-129
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.3 and Add.14	CERD/C/SR.186
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.17 and Add.21	CERD/C/SR.302
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.35 and 36	CERD/C/SR.440
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.562
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.562
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.701-702
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.4	Pending consideration
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.4	Pending consideration

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Egypt	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.49 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.36	CERD/C/SR.135-136
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.202
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.345
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.11 and Add.24	CERD/C/SR.395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.472
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.584-585
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.837
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.837
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.837
Germany, Federal Republic of	14 June 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.29 and Add.41	CERD/C/SR.45-47 and SR.56-57
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.25 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.141-143
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.211-213
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.320-321
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.439-440
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.528-529
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.616 and SR.621
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.729-730
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.844-845
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.844-845
Ghana	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.44 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.33 and Add.44	CERD/C/SR.130 and SR.179
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.201-202
		(4) CERD/C/20/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.397
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.397
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.629-630
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.629-630
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.757
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.822-823
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Holy See	1 June 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.45 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.41	CERD/C/SR.133
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.239
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.333
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.517-518
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.517-518
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.586
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.709
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.793
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.8	Pending consideration
Hungary	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.47	CERD/C/SR.61-62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.136-137
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.192
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.281
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.392
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.482
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.564-565
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.700
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.795
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.7	Pending consideration
Iceland	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.35 and Add.56	CERD/C/SR.49, SR.56 SR.58, SR.93 and SR.94
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.126
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.190
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.304
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.389
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.461
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.563
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.715
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.834
		(10) Not yet received	-
India	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.3/ Rev.1 and Add.39	CERD/C/SR.33, SR.50 SR.51 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.140-141
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.235
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.366-367
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.441-442
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.535
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.614-615
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Iran, Islamic Republic of	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.31, SR.33 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.3, Add.39 and Add.45	CERD/C/SR.127 and SR.179
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.179
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.279
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.371
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.472
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.615-616
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.709-710
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-
Kuwait	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.24 and Add.36	CERD/C/SR.44, SR.47 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.128
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.190
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.280
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.13 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.396-397
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.509
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.563
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.687
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.824
		(10) Not yet received	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.47 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.144
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.237
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.302
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.426-427
		(6) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(7) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.852

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Madagascar	8 March 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.16, Add.44, Add.58 and Add.59	CERD/C/SR.43, SR.56, SR.68, SR.95 and SR.143
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.26 and Add.38	CERD/C/SR.143
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.2	CERD/C/SR.189
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.286
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.389
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.518
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.29	CERD/C/SR.611-612
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.713-714
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.835
		(10) Not yet received	-
Mongolia	4 September 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.53	CERD/C/SR.62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.127
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.35	CERD/C/SR.243
		(4) CERD/C/34	CERD/C/SR.411
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.37	CERD/C/SR.467
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.539
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.581
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.733-734
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.839-840
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.839-840
Niger	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.8 and Add.15	CERD/C/SR.35 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.132
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.236-237
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.275
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.426
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.642
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.642
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.838

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Nigeria	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.32 and Add.40	CERD/C/SR.48 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.135
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.213-214
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.330-331
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.31	CERD/C/SR.436
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.512-513
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.32 and Add.35	CERD/C/SR.642-643
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.14 and Add.26	CERD/C/SR.720
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.851-852
		(10) Not yet received	-
Pakistan	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.10 and Add.42	CERD/C/SR.35, SR.51, SR.56 and SR.58
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.134
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.191-192
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.322
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.391
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.484
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.33	CERD/C/SR.630-631
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.712-713
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.12 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.796-797
		(10) Not yet received	-
Panama	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.9 and Add.52	CERD/C/SR.33, SR.35, SR.56 and SR.63-66
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.139
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.212
		(4) CERD/C/8	CERD/C/SR.331-332 and SR.334
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.418-419
		(6) CERD/C/91/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.558-559
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.1	CERD/C/SR.558-559
		(8) CERD/C/149/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.790
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.790
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Philippines	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.42 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.11 and Add.37	CERD/C/SR.140
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.7 and Add.11	CERD/C/SR.191
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.321
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.9 and Add.30	CERD/C/SR.409
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.12 and Add.19	CERD/C/SR.485-486
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.7 and Add.12	CERD/C/SR.577-578
		(8) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.842-843
Poland	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.4 and Add.23	CERD/C/SR.33, SR.34, and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.136
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.214
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.13	CERD/C/SR.297
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.394-395
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.491
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.600
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.736
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.836
		(10) Not yet received	-
Sierra Leone	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.54	CERD/C/SR.62
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.43	CERD/C/SR.153, SR.159, SR.161 and SR.204
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.204 and SR.215
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Spain	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.6 and Add.22	CERD/C/SR.33, SR.35 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.42	CERD/C/SR.152
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.211
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.287
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.20 and Add.33	CERD/C/SR.414
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.16	CERD/C/SR.501
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.577
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.5 and Add.29	CERD/C/SR.740-741
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.14	CERD/SR.824
		(10) Not yet received	-
Swaziland	6 May 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.33 and Add.45	CERD/C/SR.48, SR.49 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.40	CERD/C/SR.137, SR.138 and SR.144
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.205
		(4) Not yet received	-
		(5) Not yet received	-
		(6) Not yet received	-
		(7) Not yet received	-
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-
Syrian Arab Republic	20 May 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.38, Add.43 and Add.49	CERD/C/SR.49-50, SR.56-57, SR.66-67 and SR.70-71
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.129 and SR.131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.19 and CERD/C/1	CERD/C/SR.206, SR.207 and SR.215
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.323-324
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.21	CERD/C/SR.416
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.22 and Add.32	CERD/C/SR.507-508
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.36	CERD/C/SR.661-662
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.32	CERD/C/SR.817
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Tunisia	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.50	CERD/C/SR.62-63
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.8 and Add.29	CERD/C/SR.131
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.39	CERD/C/SR.279
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.279
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.3	CERD/C/SR.388
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.11	CERD/C/SR.484-485
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.610-611
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.755-756
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	5 April 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.26 and 27	CERD/C/SR.45 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.138
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.205
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.299
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.418
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.15	CERD/C/SR.490
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.600-601
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.704-705
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.10	CERD/C/SR.820-821
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.14	Pending consideration
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5 March 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.41 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.19	CERD/C/SR.137
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.12	CERD/C/SR.193
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.298
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.412
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.14	CERD/C/SR.489-490
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.586-587
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.6	CERD/C/SR.702-703
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.8	CERD/C/SR.779
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.6	Pending consideration

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United Kingdom	5 April 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.14 and Corr.1	CERD/C/SR.42-43, and SR.56-57
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.28	CERD/C/SR.156-158
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.34	CERD/C/SR.244-245 and SR.248-249
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.30	CERD/C/SR.348-349
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.17 and Add.26	CERD/C/SR.398-399
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.13 and Add.24	CERD/C/SR.487-488
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.605-606
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.716-717
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.7	CERD/C/SR.793-794
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.11 and Add.16	Pending consideration
Uruguay	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.57	CERD/C/SR.95
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.13 and Add.34	CERD/C/SR.95 and SR.143
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.38	CERD/C/SR.257
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.25	CERD/C/SR.324-325
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.4	CERD/C/SR.388
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.20	CERD/C/SR.517
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.9	CERD/C/SR.579
		(8) Not yet received	-
		(9) Not yet received	-
		(10) Not yet received	-
Venezuela	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.17	CERD/C/SR.44 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.5	CERD/C/SR.128
		(3) CERD/C/R.70/Add.37	CERD/C/SR.251-252
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.10 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.284 and SR.347
		(5) CERD/C/66/Add.2 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.468 and SR.532-533
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.2 and Add.31	CERD/C/SR.468 and SR.532-533
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.608-609
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.24	CERD/C/SR.738-740
		(9) CERD/C/149/Add.18	CERD/C/SR.834-835
		(10) Not yet received	-

States parties	Date on which eleventh periodic report is due	Documents containing initial (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), fifth (5), sixth (6), seventh (7), eighth (8), ninth (9) and tenth (10) periodic reports	Summary records of meetings at which such reports were considered
Yugoslavia	5 January 1990	(1) CERD/C/R.3/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.45 and SR.56
		(2) CERD/C/R.30/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.139
		(3) CERD/C/3	CERD/C/SR.237-238
		(4) CERD/C/R.90/Add.7 and CERD/C/6	CERD/C/SR.283-284
		(5) CERD/C/20/Add.27	CERD/C/SR.422-423
		(6) CERD/C/66/Add.26	CERD/C/SR.511-512
		(7) CERD/C/91/Add.22	CERD/C/SR.604
		(8) CERD/C/118/Add.23	CERD/C/SR.737-738
		(9) CERD/C/172/Add.9	Pending consideration
		(10) CERD/C/172/Add.9	Pending consideration

UNITED
NATIONS

CERD

International Convention
on the Elimination
of all Forms of
Racial Discrimination

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirty-eighth session

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Eleventh periodic reports of States parties due in 1990

Addendum

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS */

[2 August 1990]

This report supplements the previous periodic report submitted by the USSR in 1988 (CERD/C/1972/Add.6).

In the period which has elapsed since the submission of the 1988 report, important changes have taken place in the life of Soviet society. The development and intensification of democratic processes in the USSR and the refinement of the system of rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens and the machinery for their implementation are now closely linked with the building of a State based on law and the policy of perestroika.

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*/ For the ninth and tenth periodic reports submitted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the summary records of the meetings of the Committee at which those reports were considered, see:

(9) CERD/C/149/Add.8 (CERD/C/SR.779);
(10) CERD/C/172/Add.6 (Pending consideration).

The whole structure of the representative organs of State power in the USSR and the Union Republics has been organized on the basis of new electoral legislation.

Under the Constitution of the USSR and the new electoral law, elections of people's deputies of the USSR are held in 750 single-member territorial constituencies and 750 single-member national-territorial constituencies on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage with a secret ballot. In order to provide for the representation of public organizations, 750 people's deputies are elected from all-Union public organizations.

A total of 9,505 candidates for people's deputies were put forward for the 2,250 seats. Of these candidates, 282 were put forward by meetings of voters in their place of residence. Of the tens of thousands of candidates proposed by local collectives, 923 were put forward by all-Union public organizations.

In the elections of people's deputies of the USSR, held on 26 March 1989, 172.8 million voters took part or 89.8 per cent of those on the electoral roll. For the first time in the country's electoral practice, a second vote was taken in 76 constituencies and new elections were held in 198.

The people's deputies include 316 persons occupied in science, the universities and education, 96 in public health, 146 in culture and art, and 58 in the mass media. For the first time, seven church men representing a variety of denominations were elected as people's deputies.

1,806 deputies, or 80.3 per cent, were in the 30-60 age group; 187 were under 30 years of age. 352 women were elected people's deputies of the USSR.

The educational level of the deputies elected to the highest organ of State power is illustrated by the following figures: 1,702, or 57.7 per cent, have a higher or incomplete higher education; 1 in 5 has an academic degree or title, 140 being academicians or corresponding members of the Academies of Science of the USSR and the Union Republics; 258 or 23.5 per cent have a general or specialized secondary education.

Representatives of 65 nationalities were elected people's deputies of the USSR. They include 1,026 Russians, 258 Ukrainians, 94 Byelorussians, 87 Uzbeks, 53 Kazakhs, 71 Georgians, 60 Azerbaijanis, 52 Lithuanians, 43 Moldavians, 44 Latvians, 35 Kirgiz, 44 Tajiks, 61 Armenians, 40 Turkmen, 41 Estonians, 8 Abkhazians, 4 Balkars, 11 Bashkirs, 9 Buriats, representatives of the peoples of Dagestan (5 Avars, 2 Darghias, 2 Kumyks, 1 Lak, 6 Lezghis, 2 Nogais and 1 Tabasaron), 3 Ingush, 6 Kabardians, 6 Kalmyks, 5 Karakalpaks, 4 Karelians, 2 Komi, 9 Mari, 11 Mordovians, 13 Ossetinians, 23 Tatars, 6 Tuvans, 4 Udmurts, 6 Chechen, 15 Chuvash, 11 Yakuts, 4 Adygeis, 2 Altais, 15 Jews, 3 Karachais, 2 Khakass, 2 Cherkess, 1 Komi-Permyak, 1 Koryak, 2 Nenets, 2 Khanty, 1 Chukchi, 1 Evenki, 1 Abazin, 2 Gagauzi, 1 Dungan, 1 Nanai, 1 Crimean Tatar, 1 Tat, 1 Uigur, 1 Hungarian, 1 Greek, 4 Koreans, 10 Germans and 7 Poles.

During the year the new parliament has been at work, the first steps have been taken towards the establishment of a new legislative system. The responsibility of executive and administrative bodies has been confirmed in the Constitution of the USSR, as has the supervision of these bodies by the legislative organs.

The USSR Act concerning constitutional supervision in the USSR, passed by the eleventh Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR on 23 December 1989, is intended to make an important contribution to observance of the constitutional bases of the Soviet State and to safeguarding equality and guarantees of the rights and freedoms of representatives of all peoples and nationalities in the USSR.

Under this Act, a complete system of bodies for constitutional supervision was established for the first time in the USSR, its main purpose being to ensure that the acts of State organs and public organizations comply with the Constitution of the USSR and the constitutions of Union and Autonomous Republics, and to protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual, the rights of the peoples of the USSR, the democratic bases of Soviet society, which are designed to ensure supremacy of the Country's Basic Law, and the unity of legislative control.

These organs of constitutional supervision are not subordinate to other organs of State power and administration; they are independent and subject only to the Constitution of the USSR and the constitutions of Union and Autonomous Republics. Any interference in their work is prohibited and entails a legal responsibility.

The USSR Committee for Constitutional Supervision handles questions of conformity with the Constitution of the USSR: of the constitutions of Union Republics, the laws of the USSR and other instruments adopted by the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, as well as draft laws of the USSR and other instruments submitted for consideration by the Congress. The Committee also monitors the conformity with the USSR Constitution and with the laws enacted by the Congress of People's Deputies of laws and other instruments enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and its organs, laws of Union Republics, decrees and decisions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, international treaty and other obligations of the USSR and the Union Republics, guidelines issued by the Plenum of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and normative instruments of other State bodies and public organizations which, under the Constitution of the USSR, are not subject to supervision by the procurator's office. The Act contains a separate article on the Committee's consideration of disputes between the USSR and the Republics, between Union Republics and between Union Republics and national-State and national-territorial entities regarding the constitutionality of instruments enacted by their organs of State power and administration. A procedure is laid down for the examination of such disputes which approximates to the procedure governing the work of a constitutional court. The USSR Act concerning constitutional supervision in the USSR was brought into force on 1 January 1990. It should, however, be noted that the provisions of the Act concerning monitoring of the conformity of the constitutions and laws of Union Republics with the Constitution and laws of the USSR and on the consideration of disputes between national-State and national-territorial entities will enter into force simultaneously with amendments and additions to

the section of the Constitution of the USSR dealing with national-State organization; this does not affect the protection of citizens rights which the Committee for constitutional supervision has been exercising since its establishment.

In 1989 and 1990, a number of USSR Acts were adopted with a view to ensuring the equality of citizens irrespective of nationality and race and helping to safeguard the rights of peoples to self-determination and to the preservation and development of the national culture. They include the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 8 April 1989 concerning the introduction of amendments and additions to the USSR Act concerning criminal responsibility for offences by the State and a number of other enactments, the USSR Act of 2 November 1989 concerning the procedure for lodging a complaint with the courts regarding illegal acts by organs of State administration and officials violating the rights of citizens, the USSR Act of 2 April 1990 concerning increased liability for infringements of the national equality of citizens and for the forcible violation of the unity of USSR territory, the USSR Act of 24 April 1990 concerning the languages of the peoples of the USSR, the USSR Act of 26 April 1990 concerning the delimitation of powers between the USSR and the members of the federation, the USSR Act of 26 April 1990 concerning the free national development of citizens of the USSR living outside their national-State entities or having no such entities in the territory of the USSR, and the USSR Act of 23 May 1990 concerning citizenship of the USSR.

A radical step towards a State functioning in accordance with the law was the introduction of the post of President of the USSR for the first time in the history of our State system. It symbolizes social harmony and its integrating function is to bring together all active political forces for constructive and creative purposes.

The amendments to the Constitution of the USSR confirm the supremacy of the law, the principle of political pluralism and the diversity of forms of ownership.

Some 60 laws have been enacted which fundamentally alter the character of relations between the individual and the State, including the principles of land legislation and laws on property, local self-government, legal procedure, citizenship, the press, etc.

A whole package of draft laws on the rights of citizens have been introduced in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and many of them were adopted on first reading. These included laws on the procedure for entering and leaving the country by USSR citizens, on freedom of conscience and of religious organizations, on public associations, etc.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is giving considerable attention to questions of relations between nationalities. Thus, in addition to the committees of the Supreme Soviet on legislation, on questions of law and order and the combating of crime, on women's questions, protection of the family, motherhood and childhood, on matters affecting veterans and disabled persons, youth questions, glasnost and the rights and treatment of citizens, permanent committees have been set up, inter alia in the Council of Nationalities, on nationalities policy and relations between nationalities, on questions affecting the social and economic development of Union and Autonomous

Republics, autonomous regions and districts and on matters affecting the development of culture, the language and national and international traditions and the protection of the historical heritage.

Changes are being made in the structure of executive organs. A USSR Act on the formation of a Union-Republic State Committee of the USSR on nationality questions "with a view to improving State administration relating to the development of nationalities and the relations between them" (Vedomosti S'ezda Narodnykh Deputatov SSSR i Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No. 14, 1990, p. 237). The relevant subdivisions are being set up in Union ministries and offices, and a reorganization of administrative bodies in the Republics is in progress.

In addition to the formation of new organs of legislative and executive power, the judicial system is being reformed to ensure the independence of judges, the establishment of juries and the participation of counsel at the stage of the preliminary investigation.

There is wide discussion of new criminal legislation and the possible abolition of the death penalty, and the so-called "political articles" have been eliminated from the Criminal Codices of the Republics. Legislative measures regulating the procedure for the provision of psychiatric assistance have been adopted which preclude any abuses in this respect.

As noted in the resolution of the twenty-eighth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (July 1990), entitled "A democratic nationalities policy is the way to voluntary union, peace and agreement among peoples", the union of our peoples is passing through a grave crisis. The existence of severe and unresolved national antagonisms in the USSR is creating a real threat to the democratic processes which have been initiated. The situation which has developed has deep historical roots. Lenin's model of relations between nationalities contemplated the establishment of a voluntary union of States, based on free self-determination of peoples. Undoubted progress has been achieved in this direction. But the actual formation of the USSR was based on Stalin's ideas on the building of a unitary State. Forced deprivation of statehood occurred, as did deportations, including those of whole peoples, whose spiritual and economic interests were disregarded. This led to destruction of the natural and social habitat of many peoples, to the degradation of their unique cultures, and to mutual recriminations and claims.

The processes of social renewal generated by perestroika have in many cases taken the natural form of national regeneration and national movements. The democratic forces involved in these movements reflect the legitimate desires of citizens of all nationalities for self-determination and self-government, an improvement in living conditions and the protection and development of national cultures.

The memory of historical injustices, the unsatisfactory pace of democratic changes, the fall in the standard of living, the crisis affecting the structures of power, the criminal exploitation of national sentiments for partisan and mercenary purposes have paved the way for an exacerbation of antagonisms between nationalities and of centrifugal tendencies.

Ethnic conflicts have resulted in human casualties and in hundreds of thousands of refugees. They have caused enormous moral, political and material damage, and are having a disastrous effect on the processes of democratization and national regeneration.

The twenty-eighth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers that the way out of this situation is clearly to establish the actual facts and their possible consequences and to put forward a political strategy in this area.

The key to such a strategy must be unconditional recognition of the right both of every people and every individual to self-determination on the basis of free democratic elections.

This work must be combined with a display of particular concern for the fate of small peoples, of national minorities. What are needed in this connection are urgent economic, legal and ecological measures which would facilitate retention of traditional forms of economic organization, together with wider opportunities for utilizing the advances of modern civilization, and the introduction of special conditions for the management of territories, their resources, and the results of economic activity.

The practical application of the measures already taken by the supreme organs of power to restore the rights of repressed and deported peoples must be mutually acceptable to all peoples living in the territory concerned, and must be backed by specific programmes of Union, Republic and local organs.

The Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR acknowledging as illegal and criminal repressive acts against peoples subjected to forced resettlement, and guaranteeing their rights unconditionally condemns the practice of forced resettlement of whole peoples as a very grave crime which is contrary to the principles of international law and the humanist character of the socialist régime.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR guarantees that the violation of human rights and norms of humanity at the State level shall never recur in our country.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR considers it necessary to take the appropriate legislative measures for the unconditional restoration of the rights of all Soviet peoples which have been subjected to repression (Vedomosti Sézda Narodnykh Deputatov SSSR: Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No. 23, 1989, p. 449).

Recent All-Union and Republic legislation has created the necessary conditions for a solution of a fundamental problem - the preparation and conclusion of a new Treaty of Union. It is proposed that this treaty should be based on the concept of a union of sovereign States, the essential features of which will be genuine equality of all partners in the treaty, a clear definition of the status of the parties, a delimitation of the powers of the USSR and the Union Republics, a wide variety of links between them, voluntary participation and mutual advantage. All national-State entities, including autonomous entities, must be equal participants in this process.

The reorganization of the USSR as a genuine commonwealth of peoples calls for well-thought-out decisions and responsible measures. The process cannot be speedy, since it involves the fate and historical choice of hundreds of millions of human beings and of many peoples.

Thus, during the period since 1988, there has been a further development and deepening of the democratic changes in Soviet society, and guarantees of the human rights of all nations and peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union in the political, economic and cultural spheres have been broadened and strengthened. A number of new laws have been enacted granting extensive rights to Union and Autonomous Republics in the solution of their national problems and nation-wide tasks, introducing increased liability for violation of the national equality of citizens, ensuring equality between all citizens of the USSR in the use of their native languages, eliminating the arbitrary settlement of questions of citizenship, strengthening the constitutional foundations of the Soviet régime and improving the standard of living of citizens of the USSR irrespective of their national and racial affiliation.

Attention is drawn to the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 10 February 1989, adopting the proposal by the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the withdrawal of reservations regarding non-acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, made, in particular, under article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965 in connection with ratification of the Convention on 22 January 1969.

The following declaration was made in notifying the withdrawal of the reservations: "The Soviet Union declares that the relevant provisions of these treaties shall be extended to disputes with respect to the interpretation and application of the treaties with regard to cases which may arise after the date on which the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been notified of the withdrawal of the reservations of the USSR" (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No. 11 [2501], 1989, p. 79).

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Information is given below relating to individual articles of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It deals with new USSR legislation enacted since the submission of the tenth periodic report in 1988.

Article 2 of the Convention

Recent Soviet legislation embodies the most important principles of national policy, which envisage broad independence for national republics in the solution of problems affecting their economic, political and cultural development. These principles seek to ensure the comprehensive and equal development of all peoples, nationalities and races and to exclude any manifestations of racial segregation and apartheid.

The USSR Act concerning the bases of the economic relations of the USSR, the Union and Autonomous Republics was passed on 10 April 1990.

The Act defines the foundations of the economic relations of the USSR and Union and Autonomous Republics and considerably extends the rights of the

latter in this respect. It is based on the principles of federalism, economic independence and mutual responsibility of the USSR and the Union and Autonomous Republics. It extends the powers of Union and Autonomous Republics in the economic field with respect both to relations with other Republics and to international relations.

The USSR Act concerning the delimitation of powers between the USSR and the members of the federation was passed on 26 April 1990.

The Act provides that the Union Republics are sovereign Soviet socialist States, which have voluntarily united to form the Union of Soviet Specialist Republics on the basis of the free self-determination of peoples and equality.

Autonomous Republics are Soviet socialist States which are members of a federation - the USSR - and which have become a part of Union Republics on the basis of the free self-determination of peoples; they possess the full range of State power in their territory except for powers which they have transferred to the USSR and the Union Republics.

Article 72 of the Constitution of the USSR provides that every Union Republic has the right freely to secede from the USSR. This constitutes a recognition in Soviet law of the principle of international law whereby every people is entitled to self-determination and to the free establishment of its political status.

The USSR Act concerning the procedure for the seettlement of questions connected with the secession of a Union Republic from the USSR was passed on 3 April 1990. The Act lays down a procedure for the exercise of this right with regard for the interests both of the people of the Republic and of national minorities living in its territory, as well as the interests of the peoples of other Republics in the federation.

The Act provides that the basis for the secession of a Union Republic from the USSR is the free expression of the will of its peoples by means of a referendum, where this results in not less than two thirds of the votes being cast in favour of secession. Citizens of the USSR who are permanently resident in the territory of the Republic at the time the question of secession from the USSR arises and who are entitled to vote under USSR law take part in the referendum. The decision to hold a referendum is taken by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic on its own initiative or at the request of one tenth of the citizens of the USSR who are entitled to take part in it.

There is a special reservation regarding the rights of national entities within a Union Republic, which retain the right to take an independent decision on the question of remaining in the USSR. The results of a referendum are treated separately in places where national minorities form the bulk of the population. In the light of those results agreement is subsequently reached on the status of the territories inhabited by these national groups.

Where a referendum does not result in a decision in favour of a Republic seceding from the USSR, another referendum may not be held for a further 10 years.

In taking a decision on secession from the USSR, the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, at the request of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, made in agreement with the Supreme Soviet of the seceding Republic, establishes a transitional period of not more than five years. During this transitional period, decisions are taken on matters relating to the State frontier, military establishments and units of the armed forces of the USSR located in the Republic's territory, property and the settlement of material and financial accounts, the status of territories, international treaties of the USSR and any other matters calling for joint settlement.

Citizens of the USSR living in the territory of a seceding Republic have the right to choose their citizenship, place of residence and employment. The seceding Republic meets all costs connected with the resettlement of citizens outside the Republic.

On the initiative of the highest organ of State power in the seceding Republic, a single further referendum may be held in the final year of the transitional period. It must be held if requested by one tenth of the citizens entitled to participate. The decision on secession remains valid if it receives two thirds of the votes.

The Constitution of the USSR and the laws of the USSR remain in force in the territory of a seceding Republic during the transitional period.

At the end of the transitional period or on the satisfactory settlement of questions, the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR confirms the completion of the process of reconciling the interests and meeting the claims of the seceding Republic and the USSR, the Union Republics and autonomous entities and national groups. Once this decision has been taken by the Congress, the secession of a Union Republic from the USSR is deemed to have taken place.

The USSR Act of 26 April 1990, on the free national development of citizens of the USSR living outside their national/State entities or having no such entities in the USSR, establishes guarantees of equal rights for citizens who either live outside their national/State entities or have no such entities in the USSR, to supplement the constitutional stipulations on the legal equality of citizens of the USSR irrespective of their national or racial affiliation. The Act is intended to encourage the national distinctiveness of numerically small peoples and national groups to flourish.

National groups constituting the majority of the population in a district but without their own national/State entities in the USSR have been given the opportunity to set up national administrative-cum-territorial units where they are densely settled. The same opportunity has been afforded to numerically small peoples who are not in the majority where they traditionally live.

These State entities provide assistance in satisfying the national, cultural, spiritual and linguistic needs of citizens belonging to peoples which have lent their names to national or State entities but live outside them. Local national culture centres, societies and land associations with the rights of legal persons may be established to promote the national culture, traditions, language and folk industries and the establishment of cultural relations.

The legal rights of Soviet citizens may be defended in the courts. The courts hear complaints against the actions of State authorities and officials that violate citizens' rights.

Steps are being taken to restore the rights of particular nationalities (the Crimean Tatars, Soviet Germans, etc.) infringed during the war. On 28 November 1989, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed a decision on the conclusions and proposals by the Commission on the Problems of Soviet Germans and the Crimean Tatar People.

A State programme for the organized return of the Crimean Tatars to the Crimea has been drawn up. A State commission on the problems of Soviet Germans was set up in January 1990. At the moment, arrangements are being made and steps are being taken to restore the violated rights of these peoples.

A range of governmental decisions has been adopted to alleviate the situation of citizens forced to leave their permanent homes. These include:

Decision No. 321 of the USSR Council of Ministers, of 15 April 1989, on measures to arrange for the return to their permanent homes of citizens of Azerbaijani and Armenian nationality;

Decision No. 1100 of the USSR Council of Ministers, of 11 December 1989, on measures to assist the families of refugees forced to leave their permanent homes in the Guryev district of the Kazakh SSR;

Decision No. 503 of the USSR Council of Ministers, of 26 June 1989, on measures to arrange for Meskhetin Turks forced to leave their permanent homes in the Uzbek SSR to live in districts of the RSFSR.

Article 3 of the Convention

In accordance with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, including the resolution proclaiming the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, USSR steadfastly opposes manifestations of the ideology and practice of apartheid and racial discrimination. It abides strictly by the International Convention against apartheid in Sports, which it ratified in 1987, and urges wider accession to it.

The USSR participated actively in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa (December 1989), the consensus resolution of which emphasizes that peace and stability in that region can be attained only by eradicating the apartheid system.

The USSR hailed the settlement in South West Africa which enabled independence to be granted to Namibia.

Good relations with the African National Congress continue to develop. The steps being taken by the South African leadership are regarded as the beginning of serious reforms which offer genuine prospects of a decision to dismantle apartheid by political means.

The Soviet Union favours the abolition of the apartheid system and the establishment of a democratic State in South Africa by political means, through internal dialogue among all the parties concerned.

Accordingly, the USSR welcomed the meeting in Cape Town and its outcome, regarding the meeting as a real beginning to such a dialogue.

An official statement by a representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs called upon the parties to the negotiating process to display good will, endurance and realism, and expressed support for all forces in South Africa advocating democratic changes in that country.

The USSR welcomed the release of a number of political prisoners, among them Nelson Mandela. For his outstanding contribution to the struggle against racism and apartheid, the defence of common human values and the affirmation of the ideals of equal rights and co-operation among peoples, Nelson Mandela was awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize in 1990.

The Soviet Union sees no reason as yet to change its position towards the South African régime, and continues to honour the sanctions established by the United Nations.

The Soviet public continues to do its part in the campaign against racism and racial discrimination. In addition to the material assistance given to progressive movements, a series of public and political events have been organized.

Relations between the Soviet public and progressive South African society continued to develop between 1988 and 1990. A Soviet-South African meeting (attended by ANC representatives) took place in Leverkusen (Federal Republic of Germany) in October 1988, and provoked an extensive international response. Two Soviet-South African seminars were held in Moscow. Links with progressive circles in the South African white community were extended. At the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, delegations representing ANC, the International Women's Movement, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), SAIKO and progressive young South African scholars visited the Soviet Union. In December 1989, a delegation of the Committee visited South Africa and took part in a "Conference for a Democratic Future."

Representatives of the Soviet public visited Namibia under the programme of the international campaign to prepare for free and fair elections in that country, and were present as observers during the polling and at the ceremony proclaiming Namibian independence.

The problems of the campaign against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid were at the centre of attention at an international conference on "Africa in world history".

In the framework of co-operation with international governmental and non-governmental organizations, an international seminar on the problems in southern Africa was held in Kiev in May 1989 in conjunction with the Ad Hoc Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on Human Rights.

Soviet trade unions give political and moral support to South African workers in their struggle to abolish the apartheid régime and racial discrimination.

In March 1988, the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions issued a protest against the increasing savagery of the repressive acts perpetrated by the South African régime against democratic public and trade-union organizations representing the African population of the country, and condemning Pretoria's criminal prohibition of political activity by such public groupings.

The Committee, on behalf of Soviet workers, reaffirmed its principled position of active solidarity with the selfless struggle by the peoples of South Africa in its greeting to those attending the second COSATU national conference on educational questions, in October 1989.

Soviet trade unions are active in the international campaign of solidarity with the workers of South Africa. The All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions took part in the session of the ILO Tripartite Conference on Action against Apartheid held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in the summer of 1988, and representatives of Soviet trade unions have been working actively within the International Labour Organisation itself, notably in the Committee on Action against Apartheid, during the annual sessions of the ILO General Conference.

A representative of the All-Union Central Committee attended the general elections to the constituent assembly for Namibia, which brought the country independence, as an observer in November 1989.

The Committee has for many years maintained close and friendly ties and co-operation with the South African Congress of Trade Unions; recently, Soviet trade unions have established and been actively pursuing relations with the largest progressive professional association in South Africa, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), and an influential industrial federation, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). The Soviet trade unions give these organizations a wide variety of assistance and support, including material assistance. Particular attention is paid to assistance in the training of union staff.

Article 4 of the Convention

In accordance with article 36 of the Constitution of the USSR, which prohibits any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hatred or contempt, Soviet legislation consistently seeks to prevent the creation and activities of organizations involved in racist activities and the incitement of national enmity and discord.

An Act of the USSR increasing the penalties for infringements of the national equality of citizens' rights and the violation by force of the territorial unity of the USSR was adopted on 2 April 1990. Article 1 of the Act states: "Acts by any associations of citizens, including political parties, public organizations and mass movements, which are intended to excite national or racial hatred, discord or contempt, the use of violence on national, racial or religious grounds, and activities aimed directly at the violation by force of the territorial unity of the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, the Union and Autonomous Republics, autonomous districts and regions enshrined in the constitution of the USSR, are illegal and shall be prohibited".

The Act is fully in accord with the international obligations of the USSR: to prohibit any activity designed to inflame national hatred, discrimination, enmity or violence.

Organizations pursuing such goals are declared outside the law and are subject to dissolution, their property going to the State.

Penalties, in the form of heavy fines, are provided for the creation of such organizations and for participation in organizations whose activities are prohibited.

The penalties for calling openly for the violent overthrow of the Soviet State and public order, or for the violation by force of the territorial unity of the USSR, have been increased.

Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention

Soviet legislation grants Soviet citizens extensive political, civil, social and economic rights, and guarantees their enjoyment to every citizen irrespective of race or nationality.

Benefits and allowances for veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the families of dead servicemen and the children of one-parent families have recently been substantially increased, and there are plans to set up an integrated State-wide job allocation, retraining and career guidance system as the country moves to a market economy; wages for a large number of blue- and white-collar workers have been raised, and workers' pensions have been improved.

The USSR Act on pension provisions for citizens in the USSR of 15 May 1990, in addition to making significant improvements in pensions paid out of the State budget, gives the Union and Autonomous Republics the right to use their own resources to establish additional material benefits for pensioners, in the light of minimum household expenditure and the national characteristics of each region.

The All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions took an active part in the drafting of this Act. The Act guarantees all citizens of the USSR who are unfit for work the right to material provision out of public consumption funds in the form of labour and social pensions, and provides for a yearly review of such pensions in the light of changes in the cost of living and advances in the economy.

With a view to the exercise of citizens' constitutional right to work, and pursuant to an active social policy, amendments to the Fundamental Principles of Labour Legislation of the Soviet Union and Union Republics were introduced by a decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated 4 February 1988. The amendments provide legislative backing for moves to effect a cardinal improvement in the use of labour resources and the provision of jobs for released workers, and for an expansion of the rights of labour collectives in the management of enterprises.

On 9 September 1989, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed the USSR Act on the resolution of collective labour disputes (conflicts), laying down the procedure for the settlement of disputes over the application of current labour legislation and the conclusion and execution of collective contracts and agreements as regards new or altered socio-economic working and living conditions between labour collectives and the management of an enterprise, institution or organization or the bodies responsible for a particular branch of industry; the Act specifically grants labour collectives the right to strike for the first time.

In April 1990, with active involvement from the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed a decision on urgent steps to enhance the status of women, protect mothers and children and strengthen the family. State benefits for child care up to the age of 18 months have been increased to equal the minimum wage. In order to make it easier to care for infants and young children, mothers are granted unpaid leave from work to look after children until they reach the age of three. Other steps to protect mothers and young children and increase social protection for badly off families are also planned.

A State programme to improve the status of women and the family and protect children's health has now been drawn up. It envisages the abolition of unequal opportunities for working men and women with family obligations and thus lays the groundwork for the review and ratification by the USSR of ILO Conventions No. 156 on "Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Obligations", and No. 89, "Convention concerning Night Work of Women Employed in Industry".

Decree No. 375 of the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 14 April 1990, establishes additional benefits for veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the families of dead servicemen. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War have been given an increase on all the pensions they receive amounting to 25 per cent of the minimum old-age pension, current pension ceilings notwithstanding. Other steps are also planned to improve living conditions for Great Patriotic War veterans and invalids.

On 7 April 1990, the USSR Council of Ministers passed a decision on assistance to citizens forced to leave the Azerbaijani SSR and the Armenian SSR, laying down specific measures for granting emergency assistance to citizens forced to leave their permanent homes. The decree lays down the procedure for obtaining reimbursement for citizens forced to move to another home, the amounts payable, the costs of obtaining or building housing and other benefits and compensation.

A new USSR Act on Soviet citizenship of 23 May 1990 (to take effect on 1 January 1991) abolishes the scope for arbitrary decisions on questions of nationality and guarantees the equality of all citizens of the USSR before the law.

The Act regulates in detail the question of Soviet citizenship and its retention in a variety of circumstances; it requires diplomatic missions and consulates to protect the interests of Soviet citizens abroad; it provides a comprehensive definition of the grounds for the acquisition and repudiation of Soviet citizenship (in the case of children as well as adults); and it more clearly defines the conditions under which a person can be stripped of Soviet

citizenship - only when the individual concerned is living abroad and has committed acts doing serious harm to the interests or security of the State.

The Act fully defines the rights and obligations of the authorities entitled to rule on questions of citizenship (the President of the USSR, the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics and senior State officials in the Union and Autonomous Republics), lays down the procedure for the consideration of applications and submissions of matters of Soviet citizenship and spells out the role of the Commission on Citizenship in the office of the President of the USSR. The Act specifically stipulates that, in considering such questions, the Commission must take into account the opinion of the Councils of Ministers of the Union and Autonomous Republics and the conclusion reached by State and public organizations.

The Act specifies that the time taken to consider applications or submissions on matters of citizenship must not exceed one year.

Guarantees that citizens' rights will be respected have been increased. All decisions taken by Union Republics may be appealed to the President of the USSR, and any unjustified refusal to entertain applications on matters of citizenship, violation of the stipulated period for consideration or other unlawful action may be contested in the courts.

As detailed in previous reports, Soviet legislation and practice include safeguards against any kind of direct or indirect restrictions or advantages based on racial or national considerations where the rights and freedoms relating to education laid down in article 5 of the Convention are concerned.

In 1988-1989, the Fundamental Principles of Educational Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics came under review. The draft of this document, considered in first reading by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, provides for additional legal and material guarantees to ensure fuller regard for the national and cultural needs of all the nations, peoples and nationalities living in the the USSR. This objective will be furthered by:

- greater independence for the Union and Autonomous Republics and other autonomous national entities in defining educational content and organizing the activities of educational institutions of all kinds in the light of national and cultural traditions;

- opportunities for local communities (school districts) to exert extensive influence over the activities of educational institutions, among other reasons to ensure due regard for the specific educational requirements of national and ethnic groups;

- a shift from uniform school organization to the development of many different types of educational institution (gymnasiums, high schools, colleges etc.).

How more fully to satisfy national and cultural demands in the sphere of education became the subject of a wide-ranging discussion at the All-Union Congress of Educational Workers in December 1988, which adopted detailed recommendations on the subject. Ways of putting them into practice were worked out at a joint session of the USSR State Committee on Education and the All-Union Council on Education, which charted moves to improve and expand the

teaching of national languages and courses on the history of individual peoples and national literatures. These are being put into effect as school timetables and curricula are reviewed and teaching texts are prepared and published.

Appreciable damage has been done, however, by national and ethnic conflicts between 1988 and 1990 in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, a number of Central Asian republics and the Baltic republics, to the enjoyment, generally by people belonging to non-indigenous populations, of the right to education. The number of schools in Azerbaijan where teaching in Armenian is offered has declined, as has the number of schools in Armenia teaching in Azerbaijani; teaching in Russian is being cut back in higher educational institutions in the Baltic republics. The State authorities of the USSR are taking practical steps to rectify the distortions that have been allowed to occur and to prevent acts of discrimination. The ultimate solution to these problems must await the conclusion of the new Treaty of Union containing provisions to guarantee equal rights for citizens of the USSR in the sphere of education.

A range of steps being taken by the State are designed to exercise a long-term and growing influence on the transformation of the economy and the enhancement of social relations, the reorganization of all facets of life and the activation of the human factor: these are wholly consonant with the provisions in the Constitution of the USSR on the right to education.

Article 7 of the Convention

Prominent among measures to eradicate discrimination on grounds of race or nationality in education, training, culture and other areas is the USSR Act of 24 April 1990 on the languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The Act establishes legal conditions for the use, in various spheres of official and public life, of the languages of the peoples of the USSR while not permitting any discrimination on linguistic grounds.

The Act provides that the Union and Autonomous Republics may establish State languages.

At the same time, in the light of historical developments and in order to secure the interests of the nation as a whole, Russian is acknowledged as the official language of the USSR throughout the country, and is to be used as the medium of communication between nations.

The existence of State languages and an official language of the USSR does not impinge upon citizens' rights to use the languages of the peoples of the USSR. Citizens are guaranteed the freedom to choose their language of upbringing and schooling; the opportunity to study their native languages; the right to work irrespective of their command of the languages of the peoples of the USSR, except where such knowledge is required by law as part of the qualifications for a job; and the right to deal with State and public bodies in their native language.

The official language of the USSR is used in the State bodies of the USSR; in official correspondence and other forms of official contact between the State bodies of the Union Republics and autonomous entities with the State bodies of the USSR; in communications between traffic controllers and

documentation within energy and transport systems of national importance; in the Soviet armed forces; in the central mass media; and in the activities of diplomatic missions and other Soviet institutions abroad.

The Act specifies cases when the official language of the USSR and the languages of the Union and Autonomous Republics are to be used. These include: the issuance of Acts of the USSR, and the issuance in official publications of documents of the Union and Autonomous Republics; official correspondence and documentation in the central bodies of the respective Union Republics; the names of towns, villages and streets, and road signs; and the wording of forms, stamps, signs etc.

Official identity documents are to be drawn up in the language of the Union Republic, the autonomous entity and the official language of the USSR.

Workers in the service sector are required to use the languages selected by their clients where required by their job description. If knowledge of a particular language is not required for the job, the official language of the USSR is to be used.

The process of profound social renewal now taking place in the Soviet Union, accompanied by the further democratization of Soviet society and an increase in the importance of the individual, poses the challenge of making the entire educational system more humane. Reorganization of the educational system is crucial to the fuller satisfaction of the national and cultural needs of the nations and nationalities of the USSR, ensuring their ethnic and cultural individuality and identity, smoothing relations between them, and strengthening the spiritual underpinnings for the dynamic growth of a multinational Soviet society while doing away with the accumulated difficulties.

Overcoming the deep-seated reasons for the backwardness of the country's educational system has required fundamental changes in concepts, institutions and substance. The notion of democratic control of public education which the USSR has adopted requires a determined switch-over from conservative leadership methods to democratic and, in part, economic methods of management at the decisive link in the educational chain: the individual educational institution. What is envisaged is a resurgence of autonomy and growing self-management in schools of all types.

As part of this undertaking, ways are being explored of improving native-language teaching in the Union and Autonomous Republics and areas where other nationality groups are densely settled, and giving a broader picture in school classes of the history, literature and cultural attainments of the non-indigenous peoples living in the Union Republics.

A meeting between the President of the USSR, Mr. M.S. Gorbachev, and the rectors and staff of higher educational institutions was devoted to the question of a State programme for the development of higher education. The outcome of the meeting was the presidential decree on education issued in May 1990, specifying measures for the social protection of the rights and interests of teachers and students.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was extensively studied in educational institutions in 1990. The book "ABC - Teaching Human Rights", endorsed by the United Nations Human Rights Committee, has been translated from English and prepared for publication in Russian.

As part of the programme to democratize the Soviet education system, classes in native languages which were previously insufficiently studied or not studied at all are steadily being introduced and expanded. In the last few years alone, teaching of Hebrew, Modern Greek, Crimean Tatar, Gagauza, Turkish, Selkup, Dolgan, Itelmen and other languages has been introduced into general schools. Instruction in native languages is being introduced into pre-school institutions. Methods for teaching native languages by linguistic groups, with regard for the linguistic situation in different regions, are being developed.

To hasten the socio-economic development of parts of Siberia, the north and the far east, decision No. 327 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 13 March 1987, on steps to improve the training and use of teaching staff provides for comprehensive assistance to higher educational institutions in those areas, inter alia by assigning experienced teaching staff to participate directly in refining the educational process and organizing scholarly research.

A whole range of measures in the sphere of education and training has now been mapped out. These include: significantly increasing assistance for the development of schooling in the Union and Autonomous Republics; guaranteeing real diversity among schools and higher educational institutions in the light of particular national features and giving educational institutions increased independence along democratic lines; establishing personal-level contacts between the Republics in the sphere of education, including exchanges of students, teachers and scholars and combined large-scale cultural and educational programmes; making qualitative improvements in teaching on the nationalities question, not confined to courses on the languages and history of individual peoples, but with specially designed programmes on all subjects; significantly upgrading the universities in the Union and Autonomous Republics as centres for the objective and scholarly study of national history, culture and spiritual life, and introducing corresponding educational specialities, to be established at local discretion; setting up creative unions (professional associations) of educational and cultural workers along national lines, with their own funds and journals; and radically reorganizing educational and staffing policy in national areas with a surfeit of labour in order to overcome backwardness in the socio-economic sphere.

Particular attention is being devoted to preventing and gradually eradicating signs of nationalism in education. What is needed is a new concept of "internationalized" schooling, based on the primacy of common human standards and strict respect for the exogenous development of national cultures. This will require a radical increase in the level of co-operation between educational, cultural and scholarly institutions, both at the centre and locally.

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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Thirty-eighth session
Geneva
6-24 August 1990

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

The thirty-eighth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination will be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 6 to 24 August 1990. The first meeting of the session will be convened at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 6 August 1990.

The Committee normally holds two regular sessions annually of three weeks' duration each. The spring session, which had been scheduled to meet in New York from 5 to 23 March 1990, had to be cancelled owing to the critical financial situation arising from the non-fulfilment by a number of States parties of their financial obligations under the Convention.

This document contains the provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session of the Committee, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, together with annotations relating thereto.

The attention of the States parties is drawn, in particular, to the annotations to item 7, which contain the tentative timetable for consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention.

In accordance with rule 64 of the rules of procedure, the representatives of the States parties are invited to be present at the meetings of the Committee when their reports are examined.

GE.90-16157/3475a

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the representative of the Secretary-General.

2. Solemn declaration by the newly elected members of the Committee under rule 14 of the rules of procedure.

3. Election of officers.

4. Adoption of the agenda.

5. Action by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session:

   (a) Annual report submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention;

   (b) Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (General Assembly resolution 44/135);

6. Submission of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

7. Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention.

8. Consideration of communications under article 14 of the Convention.

9. Consideration of copies of petitions, copies of reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention.

10. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

11. Meetings of the Committee in 1991 and 1992.

12. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session by the representative of the Secretary-General

The thirty-eighth session of the Committee will be opened by the representative of the Secretary-General, who will preside over the meeting until the election of the Chairman of the Committee.

2. Solemn declaration by the newly elected members of the Committee under rule 14 of the rules of procedure

In accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, the nine members of the Committee elected or re-elected at the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention, held on 16 January 1990, will make the following solemn declaration:

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duties and exercise my powers as a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination honourably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously."

3. Election of officers

In accordance with article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention and rules 15 and 16 of the rules of procedure, the Committee shall elect from among its members a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. The officers of the Committee shall be elected for a term of two years.

Under rule 58 of the rules of procedure, elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Committee decides otherwise in the case of election to fill a place for which there is only one candidate.

4. Adoption of the agenda

Under rule 8 of the rules of procedure, the adoption of the agenda of any session shall follow the election of officers when required under rule 15. In accordance with rule 9, the Committee may revise the agenda during a session and may, as appropriate, add, defer or delete items.

5. Action by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session

(a) Annual report submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention

Following a request made by the Committee at its seventh session in 1973, this item is included yearly on the provisional agenda of the Committee's spring session. The item is before the Committee at its present session owing to the cancellation of the spring 1990 session.

Pursuant to article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the annual report of the Committee, covering its activities during the thirty-seventh session, was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session. The report was considered by the Third Committee jointly with a number of other items at its 3rd to 11th, 15th, 21st and 23rd meetings, held respectively on 9, 11 to 13, 16, 17, 27 and 30 October 1989. The views expressed by the representatives of the Member States on the report are reflected in the summary records of those meetings (A/C.3/44/SRs.3, 11, 15, 21 and 23).

On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted, on 8 December 1989, the following resolution:

44/68 Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

(b) Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

During the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, this item was considered by the Third Committee jointly with a number of other items at its 48th and 50th to 60th meetings, held respectively on 20 to 22, 24 and 27 to 29 November 1989. The views expressed by the representatives of the Member States on the item are reflected in the summary records of those meetings (A/C.3/44/SR.48 and SRs.50-60).

On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted, on 15 December 1989, its resolution 44/135, entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights", by which it decided, inter alia, to endorse the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence.

Accordingly, for its consideration of item 5 (a) and (b) of the provisional agenda, the Committee will have before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (A/44/539);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/44/593);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the study by an independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations human rights instruments (A/44/668);

(d) Relevant summary records of the Third Committee (A/C.3/44/SRs.3-11, 15, 21, 23, 48 and 50 to 60);

(e) Reports of the Third Committee (A/44/716 and A/44/849);

(f) General Assembly resolutions 44/68 and 44/135.

In addition, the Committee will have before it, under this item, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1990/21 and 1990/25, which are of direct relevance to the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under the Convention.

6. Submission of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention

At its thirty-eighth session, the Committee will have before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the status of submission of reports by States parties in accordance with article 9 of the Convention (CERD/C/199). As may be noted from part A of that document, the Committee, in view of the cancellation and/or curtailment of a number of its regularly scheduled meetings since 1986, will have before it at its present session 58 reports received from 33 States parties which are pending consideration by the Committee under article 9 of the Convention. In addition, as of this date, 259 reports from 111 States parties are overdue and have not yet been received.

7. Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention

The following timetable for consideration of reports submitted by States parties at the thirty-eighth session has been drawn up by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee Chairman, taking into account the relevant decisions taken by the Committee at its thirty-seventh session.

In pursuance of the established practice and in conformity with rule 64 of the rules of procedure, the Secretary-General has informed the States parties concerned of the tentative dates on which their respective reports are scheduled for consideration by the Committee, as follows:

Timetable for consideration of reports of States parties

Tuesday, 7 August 1990

JORDAN	Sixth periodic report due in 1985 (CERD/C/130/Add.3) Seventh and eighth periodic reports due in 1987 and 1989 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/183/Add.1)
DENMARK	Eighth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/158/Add.8) Ninth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/184/Add.2)
QATAR	Fifth and sixth periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/156/Add.2) Seventh periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/182/Add.1)

Wednesday, 8 August 1990	
BANGLADESH	Second, third and fourth periodic reports due in 1982, 1984 and 1986 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/144/Add.3)
BARBADOS	Seventh periodic report due in 1985 (CERD/C/131/Add.13)
FINLAND	Ninth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/159/Add.1) Tenth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/185/Add.1)
Thursday, 9 August 1990	
CANADA	Ninth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/159/Add.3) Tenth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/185/Add.3)
ECUADOR	Ninth and tenth periodic reports due in 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/172/Add.4)
CHINA	Third periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/153/Add.2) Fourth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/179/Add.1)
Friday, 10 August 1990	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Fifth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/167/Add.1)
ETHIOPIA	Sixth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/156/Add.3)
CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.5)
Monday, 13 August 1990	
IRAQ	Ninth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/159/Add.2) Tenth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/185/Add.2)
NETHERLANDS	Eighth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/158/Add.9) Ninth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/184/Add.4)
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.6)

Tuesday, 14 August 1990	
HUNGARY	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.7)
HOLY SEE	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.8)
YUGOSLAVIA	Ninth and tenth periodic reports due in 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/172/Add.9)
Wednesday, 15 August 1990	
HAITI	Seventh periodic report due in 1986 (CERD/C/147/Add.2) Eighth and ninth periodic reports due in 1988 and 1990 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/195/Add.1)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Initial, second and third periodic reports due in 1984, 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/165/Add.1)
UNITED KINGDOM	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.11 and Add.16)
Thursday, 16 August 1990	
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	Seventh and eighth periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/158/Add.10)
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.14)
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.15)
Friday, 17 August 1990	
ITALY	Fifth and sixth periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/156/Add.1) Seventh periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/182/Add.2)
CAMEROON	Eighth and ninth periodic reports due in 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/171/Add.1)

8. Consideration of communications under article 14 of the Convention

In accordance with the provisions of chapter XVIII of its rules of procedure, the Committee will consider under this item communications which are or appear to be submitted to it under article 14 of the Convention.

In accordance with rule 88 of the rules of procedure, the meetings of the Committee during which communications under article 14 of the Convention are examined shall be closed.

9. Consideration of copies of petitions, copies of reports and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, in conformity with article 15 of the Convention

Under this item, the Committee will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (CERD/C/200) concerning article 15 of the Convention and listing, as appropriate, copies of petitions, reports and working papers relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories which may be transmitted to the Committee by the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

10. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its 695th meeting (thirtieth session), in August 1984, the Committee decided to keep this item on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the relevant activities which would be undertaken in accordance with the Programme of Action for the Second Decade.

For its consideration of this item at its thirty-eighth session, the Committee will have before it the following documents:

(a) The global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination: note by the Secretary-General (A/44/574);

(b) The role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (A/44/575);

(c) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (A/44/595);

(d) General Assembly resolution 44/52 of 8 December 1989: Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

11. Meetings of the Committee in 1991 and 1992

As the calendar of meetings held within the framework of the United Nations is submitted by the Secretary-General on a biennial basis for the approval of the Committee on Conferences and the General Assembly, the Committee will be requested under this item to decide on the schedule of its meetings to be held in 1991 and 1992.

12. Report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session under article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention

In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Committee is to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to the General Assembly. The 1990 report to the forty-fifth session of the Assembly is to cover the activities of the Committee at its thirty-eighth session.

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Thirty-eighth session

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS BY STATES PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Note by the Secretary-General

The present note contains information on the overall situation with regard to the submission of reports by States parties in accordance with article 9 of the Convention. Section A lists the reports in the order in which they were received by the Secretary-General and reflects the status of reports submitted as at the date on which this document was issued. Section B lists the reports in the order of the years in which they fell due from States parties up to the closing date of the present session of the Committee (24 August 1990).

Status of submission of reports by States parties under article 9 of the Convention

A. Reports received and pending consideration by the Committee

Jordan	Sixth periodic report due in 1985 (CERD/C/130/Add.3) Seventh and eighth periodic reports due in 1987 and 1989 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/183/Add.1)
Italy	Fifth and sixth periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/156/Add.1) Seventh periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/182/Add.2)

Denmark	Eighth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/158/Add.8) Ninth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/184/Add.2)
Qatar	Fifth and sixth periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/156/Add.2) Seventh periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/182/Add.1)
Bangladesh	Second, third and fourth periodic reports due in 1982, 1984 and 1986 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/144/Add.3)
Barbados	Seventh periodic report due in 1985 (CERD/C/131/Add.13)
Finland	Ninth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/159/Add.1) Tenth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/185/Add.1)
Haiti	Seventh periodic report due in 1986 (CERD/C/147/Add.2) Eighth and ninth periodic reports due in 1988 and 1990 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/195/Add.1)
Ecuador	Ninth and tenth periodic reports due in 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/172/Add.4)
China	Third periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/153/Add.2) Fourth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/179/Add.1)
Republic of Korea	Fifth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/167/Add.1)
Ethiopia	Sixth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/156/Add.3)
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.5)
Iraq	Ninth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/159/Add.2) Tenth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/185/Add.2)

Netherlands	Eighth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/158/Add.9) Ninth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/184/Add.4)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.6)
German Democratic Republic	Eighth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/170/Add.1)
Hungary	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.7)
Holy See	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.8)
Yugoslavia	Ninth and tenth periodic reports due in 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/172/Add.9)
Canada	Ninth periodic report due in 1987 (CERD/C/159/Add.3) Tenth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/185/Add.3)
Dominican Republic	Initial, second and third periodic reports due in 1984, 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/165/Add.1)
United Kingdom	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.11 and Add.16)
Yemen 1/	Seventh and eighth periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/158/Add.10)
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.14)
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.15)
Cameroon	Eighth and ninth periodic reports due in 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/171/Add.1)
Australia	Sixth periodic report due in 1986 (CERD/C/146/Add.3)

Malta	Eighth and ninth periodic reports due in 1986 and 1988 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/171/Add.2)
Argentina	Tenth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/172/Add.18)
Burundi	Sixth periodic report due in 1988 (CERD/C/168/Add.1)
Cuba	Ninth periodic report due in 1989 (CERD/C/184/Add.3)
Namibia 2/	Second and third periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/153/Add.1)
New Zealand	Eighth and ninth periodic reports due in 1987 and 1989 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/184/Add.5)

B. Reports due

1. States parties from which two or more reports are due, but have not been received

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Sierra Leone	Fourth report	5 January 1976	21
	Fifth report	5 January 1978	17
	Sixth report	5 January 1980	15
	Seventh report	5 January 1982	11
	Eighth report	5 January 1984	7
	Ninth report	5 January 1986	3
	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
	Supplementary	31 March 1975	-
Swaziland	Fourth report	6 May 1976	22
	Fifth report	6 May 1978	18
	Sixth report	6 May 1980	16
	Seventh report	6 May 1982	10
	Eighth report	6 May 1984	6
	Ninth report	6 May 1986	1
	Tenth report	6 May 1988	-
	Eleventh report	6 May 1990	-

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Liberia	Initial report	5 December 1977	18
	Second report	5 December 1979	14
	Third report	5 December 1981	10
	Fourth report	5 December 1983	7
	Fifth report	5 December 1985	3
	Sixth report	5 December 1987	-
	Seventh report	5 December 1989	-
Guyana	Initial report	17 March 1978	18
	Second report	17 March 1980	14
	Third report	17 March 1982	10
	Fourth report	17 March 1984	7
	Fifth report	17 March 1986	3
	Sixth report	17 March 1988	-
	Seventh report	17 March 1990	-
Guinea	Second report	13 April 1980	14
	Third report	13 April 1982	10
	Fourth report	13 April 1984	6
	Fifth report	13 April 1986	1
	Sixth report	13 April 1988	-
	Seventh report	13 April 1990	-
Zaire	Third report	21 May 1981	12
	Fourth report	21 May 1983	8
	Fifth report	21 May 1985	4
	Sixth report	21 May 1987	1
	Seventh report	21 May 1989	-
Gambia	Second report	28 January 1982	11
	Third report	28 January 1984	7
	Fourth report	28 January 1986	3
	Fifth report	28 January 1988	-
	Sixth report	28 January 1990	-
Côte d'Ivoire	Fifth report	4 February 1982	11
	Sixth report	4 February 1984	7
	Seventh report	4 February 1986	3
	Eighth report	4 February 1988	-
	Ninth report	4 February 1990	-
Lebanon	Sixth report	12 December 1982	9
	Seventh report	12 December 1984	5
	Eighth report	12 December 1986	2
	Ninth report	12 December 1988	-
Gabon	Second report	30 March 1983	8
	Third report	30 March 1985	4
	Fourth report	30 March 1987	1
	Fifth report	30 March 1989	-

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Togo	Sixth report	1 October 1983	7
	Seventh report	1 October 1985	3
	Eighth report	1 October 1987	-
	Ninth report	1 October 1989	-
Uganda	Second report	21 December 1983	7
	Third report	21 December 1985	3
	Fourth report	21 December 1987	-
	Fifth report	21 December 1989	-
Uruguay	Eighth report	5 January 1984	5
	Ninth report	5 January 1986	2
	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Fiji	Sixth report	11 January 1984	5
	Seventh report	11 January 1986	2
	Eighth report	11 January 1988	-
	Ninth report	11 January 1990	-
Bahamas	Fifth report	5 August 1984	6
	Sixth report	5 August 1986	2
	Seventh report	5 August 1988	-
	Eighth report	5 August 1990	-
Belgium	Fifth report	6 September 1984	5
	Sixth report	6 September 1986	2
	Seventh report	6 September 1988	-
Somalia	Fifth report	27 September 1984	5
	Sixth report	27 September 1986	2
	Seventh report	27 September 1988	-
Cape Verde	Third report	2 November 1984	5
	Fourth report	2 November 1986	2
	Fifth report	2 November 1988	-
Lesotho	Seventh report	4 December 1984	5
	Eighth report	4 December 1986	2
	Ninth report	4 December 1988	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Second report	9 December 1984	5
	Third report	9 December 1986	2
	Fourth report	9 December 1988	-
El Salvador	Third report	30 December 1984	5
	Fourth report	30 December 1986	2
	Fifth report	30 December 1988	-
Papua New Guinea	Second report	26 February 1985	5
	Third report	26 February 1987	2
	Fourth report	26 February 1989	-

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Zambia	Seventh report	5 March 1985	5
	Eighth report	5 March 1987	2
	Ninth report	5 March 1989	-
Suriname	Initial report	15 March 1985	5
	Second report	15 March 1987	2
	Third report	15 March 1989	-
Solomon Islands	Second report	17 March 1985	5
	Third report	17 March 1987	2
	Fourth report	17 March 1989	-
Botswana	Sixth report	22 March 1985	5
	Seventh report	22 March 1987	2
	Eighth report	22 March 1989	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sixth report	24 March 1985	4
	Seventh report	24 March 1987	1
	Eighth report	24 March 1989	-
Viet Nam	Second report	9 July 1985	4
	Third report	9 July 1987	1
	Fourth report	9 July 1989	-
Greece	Eighth report	19 July 1985	3
	Ninth report	19 July 1987	1
	Tenth report	19 July 1989	-
Burkina Faso	Sixth report	18 August 1985	4
	Seventh report	18 August 1987	-
	Eighth report	18 August 1989	-
Bolivia	Eighth report	21 October 1985	3
	Ninth report	21 October 1987	-
	Tenth report	21 October 1989	-
Bulgaria	Ninth report	5 January 1986	3
	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ninth report	5 January 1986	3
	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Tunisia	Ninth report	5 January 1986	3
	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Guatemala	Second report	17 February 1986	2
	Third report	17 February 1988	-
	Fourth report	17 February 1990	-

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Central African Republic	Eighth report	14 April 1986	2
	Ninth report	14 April 1988	-
	Tenth report	14 April 1990	-
Sudan	Fifth report	20 April 1986	2
	Sixth report	20 April 1988	-
	Seventh report	20 April 1990	-
Mozambique	Second report	18 May 1986	2
	Third report	18 May 1988	-
	Fourth report	18 May 1990	-
Syrian Arab Republic	Ninth report	20 May 1986	1
	Tenth report	20 May 1988	-
	Eleventh report	20 May 1990	-
Jamaica	Eighth report	5 July 1986	2
	Ninth report	5 July 1988	-
	Tenth report	5 July 1990	-
Afghanistan	Second report	5 August 1986	2
	Third report	5 August 1988	-
	Fourth report	5 August 1990	-
Chad	Fifth report	16 September 1986	1
	Sixth report	16 September 1988	-
Peru	Eighth report	30 October 1986	2
	Ninth report	30 October 1988	-
Trinidad and Tobago	Seventh report	4 November 1986	1
	Eighth report	4 November 1988	-
Cambodia	Second report	28 December 1986	2
	Third report	28 December 1988	-
Nicaragua	Fifth report	17 March 1987	1
	Sixth report	17 March 1989	-
Sri Lanka	Third report	20 March 1987	2
	Fourth report	20 March 1989	-
Mauritius	Eighth report	29 June 1987	1
	Ninth report	29 June 1989	-
United Arab Emirates	Seventh report	21 July 1987	-
	Eighth report	21 July 1989	-
Mali	Seventh report	15 August 1987	-
	Eighth report	15 August 1989	-
Portugal	Third report	23 September 1987	-
	Fourth report	23 September 1989	-

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Romania	Ninth report	14 October 1987	-
	Tenth report	14 October 1989	-
United Republic of Tanzania	Eighth report	26 November 1987	-
	Ninth report	26 November 1989	-
Barbados 3/	Eighth report	10 December 1987	-
	Ninth report	10 December 1989	-
Brazil	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Costa Rica	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Ghana	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Iceland	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
India	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Kuwait	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Nigeria	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Pakistan	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Panama	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Poland	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Spain	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Venezuela	Tenth report	5 January 1988	-
	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Morocco	Ninth report	17 January 1988	-
	Tenth report	17 January 1990	-
Israel	Fifth report	2 February 1988	-
	Sixth report	2 February 1990	-
Nepal	Ninth report	1 March 1988	-
	Tenth report	1 March 1990	-

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Madagascar	Tenth report	8 March 1988	-
	Eleventh report	8 March 1990	-
Mexico	Seventh report	22 March 1988	-
	Eighth report	22 March 1990	-
Bangladesh 3/	Fifth report	11 July 1988	-
	Sixth report	11 July 1990	-

2. Other States parties whose reports were due before the closing date of the thirty-eighth session (24 August 1990) but have not yet been received.

France	Ninth report	28 August 1988	-
Australia 4/	Seventh report	30 October 1988	-
Chile	Ninth report	20 November 1988	-
Algeria	Ninth report	15 March 1989	-
Tonga	Ninth report	17 March 1989	-
Seychelles	Sixth report	6 April 1989	-
Senegal	Ninth report	18 May 1989	-
Maldives	Third report	24 May 1989	-
Luxembourg	Sixth report	1 June 1989	-
Austria	Ninth report	8 June 1989	-
Ethiopia 3/	Seventh report	25 July 1989	-
Congo	Initial report	10 August 1989	-
Norway	Tenth report	6 September 1989	-
Antigua and Barbuda	Initial report	25 October 1989	-
Yemen 1/			-
Namibia 2/	Fourth report	11 December 1989	-
Republic of Korea 3/	Sixth report	4 January 1990	-
Argentina 4/	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Cyprus	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic 3/	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-

State Party	Type of Report	Date on which the report was due	Number of reminders sent
Ecuador 3/	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Egypt	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Hungary 3/	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Niger	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Philippines	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Yugoslavia 3/	Eleventh report	5 January 1990	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 3/	Eleventh report	5 March 1990	-
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 3/	Eleventh report	5 April 1990	-
United Kingdom 3/	Eleventh report	5 April 1990	-
German Democratic Republic 3/	Ninth report	26 April 1990	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic 3/	Eleventh report	7 May 1990	-
Rwanda	Eighth report	16 May 1990	-
Holy See 3/	Eleventh report	1 June 1990	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	Eleventh report	14 June 1990	-
Dominican Republic 3/	Fourth report	24 June 1990	-
Malta 4/	Tenth report	26 June 1990	-
Cameroon 3/	Tenth report	24 July 1990	-

Notes

1/ As of 22 May 1990 the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic merged in a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen with Sana'a as its capital. The then Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 18 October 1972, and its seventh and eighth periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, were submitted in one document on 23 January 1989 (CERD/C/158/Add.10). At its thirty-seventh session, the Committee decided, inter alia, to schedule for consideration at

its thirty-eighth session the seventh and eighth periodic reports submitted by the then People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (see: The tentative timetable for consideration of reports in CERD/C/198). The ninth periodic report was due on 19 November 1989 but has not yet been received. The then Yemen Arab Republic, on the other hand, acceded to the Convention on 6 April 1989, and its initial report was due on 6 May 1990 but has not yet been received.

2/ The United Nations Council for Namibia acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on behalf of Namibia on 11 November 1982. The second and third periodic reports due in 1985 and 1987 respectively, submitted in one document (CERD/C/153/Add.1) by the United Nations Council for Namibia are pending consideration by the Committee (see: Section A of the present document). The fourth periodic report which was due on 11 December 1989 has not yet been received.

3/ Previous report submitted by the State party is scheduled for consideration by the Committee at its thirty-eighth session (see: The tentative timetable for consideration of reports in CERD/C/198).

4/ Previous report submitted by the State party is pending consideration by the Committee (see: Section A of the present document).